REGISTERED No. L—1877.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,915.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1877.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE R. A. S.

## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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| | |
|---|---|
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| | |
|---|---|
| Not exceeding three lines | Rs. 1-0 |
| Each succeeding line | ,, 0-8 As. |

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

## SHIPPING.

### STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH ALGIERS, & LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s. s. AGRA, 1,907 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander C. H. HILLCOAT, as above, from Kurrachee on SATURDAY, the 22nd September 1877.

The Agra is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

The Steamers leaving Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 12th September, and on TUESDAY the 18th idem, for Kurrachee, an entry fm and d Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Agra.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. CHANDA, 2,40 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander C. D. HUTCHESON, on THURSDAY, the 6th September 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Kalbadevie Bay, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Callingapatam, Cocconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S.S. EUPHRATES, 800 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. L. SHIELL, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th September 1877, at 4 P. M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREE, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MOHOMRAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the S. W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

The S. S. EUPHRATES, 800 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. L. SHIELL, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th September 1877, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 575 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. GRAY, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 8th September 1877, at 3 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, of each month, on the 1st

*For extra steamers see list given below.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aden | £22 | £15 | £4 | Including Wine |
| Suez | 36 | 22 | 9 | |
| Port Said | 38 | 24 | 9 | |
| Messina | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Naples | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Leghorn | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Genoa | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Marseilles | 52 | 36 | 14-10 | |

Without food.

Children under 2 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

PERSIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st October, 1877.

ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st November 1877.

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st December 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

### AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE First Class Steamer TEBE, 1,137 Tons, 250 H. P., will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 25th September.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck with food. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Trieste | Rs. 450 | Rs. 350 | Rs. 180 0 |
| To Port Said | ,, 320 | ,, 255 | ,, 131 0 |
| To Suez | ,, 300 | ,, 270 | ,, 122 8 |
| To Aden | ,, 170 | ,, 130 | ,, 66 0 |

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company will despatch steamers from Bombay to Trieste on the following dates :—

S. S. ACHILL, 1,313 Tons, 460 H.P., on the 10th Nov. 1877.

A Steamer on the 30th November 1877.

Do. do. 21st December do.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to THE AGENCY OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

J. L. STIPPERGER, Acting Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 25th June 1877.

### ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE. BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will be despatched between Glasgow, Liverpool and Bombay and vice versa via Naples :—

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Commanders. | From Glasgow. | From Liverpool. | From Bombay. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Macedonia | 2272 | 486 | J. Laird | 4th Aug. | 11th Aug. | 22d Sept. |
| Trinacria | 2107 | 424 | R. Hutchison | 18th ,, | 25th ,, | 6th Oct. |
| Europa | 2277 | 424 | J. Harris | 8th Sept. | 15th Sept. | 27th ,, |
| Australia | 2200 | 424 | T. Butler | 22nd ,, | 29th ,, | 10th Nov. |
| Italia | 2245 | 424 | J. Donaldson | 6th Oct. | 16th Oct. | 21st Nov. |
| Olympia | 2050 | 424 | A. Rait | 20th ,, | 27th ,, | 8th Dec. |

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

TO NAPLES ..... Rs. 400

TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy luggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For passage, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bomb r, 21st Aug st 1877. Agents.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| (s) MONGOLIA | 2833 | 550 | A. Coleman | 7th Sept. |
| VENETIA | 2726 | 450 | W. B. Andrews | 14th do. |
| (s) INDUS | 3470 | 560 | S. W. Smallard | 21st do. |
| TRAVANCORE | 1900 | 350 | W. Barratt | 1st Oct. |
| (s) KHEDIVE | 2742 | 600 | J. D. Steward | 8th do. |
| CHINA | 2016 | 400 | T. Alderton | 15th do. |
| (s) BOKHARA | 2932 | 450 | W. A. Anderson | 22nd do. |

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton ; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay 1st September 1877.

### STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captain. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| NIZAM | 2725 | 450 | A. R. Barlow | 17th Sep. at 3 p. m. |
| ZAMBESI | 2431 | 370 | A. Symons | 2nd Oct. do. |
| GWALIOR | 2725 | 450 | J. E. Babot | 16th Oct. do. |

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 1st September 1877. Acting Superintendent.

### STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Ccaptain. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ASSAM | 3033 | 500 | N. Stewart | 15th Sept. at 3 p.m. |
| TANJORE | 2263 | 450 | W. W. Fentiman | 13th Oct. at 3 p.m. |

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st September 1877.

### HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND, VIA NAPLES OR GENOA.

THE S. S. CHILDWALL HALL, 2,100 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain TREGARTHEN, will sail on the 29th September, and will be followed by the

S. S. TRENTHAM HALL, 2,100 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain SHAW, on the 13th Oct., and by the

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, 1,90 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain BRAND, on the 3rd Nov., and by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, 2,300 Tons Register, 360 H.P. nominal, Captain COLLIN, on the 28th Nov.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500 TO LIVERPOOL.

Passengers are booked through to London, Naples, or Genoa, in connection with the Rubattino S. N. Company, at the following rates, including the Railway journey from Suez to Alexandria, Rubattino Steamer, from Alexandria to Naples or Genoa, and Railway journey thence :—

FARES,

| | |
|---|---|
| Bombay to London, via Genoa | Rs. 575 |
| Do. do. ,, Naples | ,, 600 |
| Do. Naples | ,, 470 |
| Do. Genoa | ,, 490 |

A Rubattino Steamer leaves Alexandria every Friday.

For passage or further particulars apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
or to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c. will be attended by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

Bombay, June 9, 1877.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET BOMBAY.

SALE OF SHARES.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Share Bazar by order of Tribhowandas Veerjee, and on account and at the risk of Gunputram Bhowanisunker.

10 Shares in the New Dharumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

The whole of the purchase money shall be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF WRECK.

To be sold by Public Auction, on account of the concerned, by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. at their rooms, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant, at 3 p.m.

The wreck of the ship "Feronia," 1,250 tons register, coppered and copper fastened, as it now lies within 100 yards of the shore in 12 feet of water abreast of the City of Una, and three miles of the Port of Diu, with all stores and fittings that are now on board the wreck. The following is a correct list of the stores and fittings now on board :—

3 Patent bower anchors, 1 stream, 2 kedges, 2 cables, each 120 fathoms, 90 fathoms of mooring chain, 2 main pumps and gear, 1 windmill pump and gear, 1 force pump and gear, 1 windlass and hawse-pipe, donkey engine and boiler, 13,400 gallons water tanks, 4 oil tanks with a quantity of oils, paints, brushes, &c., 1 complete suit of sails, 17 bolts of new canvas, 8 coils of new rope, 8 tierces of beef and 6 of pork, and a quantity of other articles too numerous to mention.

The whole of the purchase money shall be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelain wares, piano, polished steel bicycle with India rubber tyres, pictures, &c., at No. 6, Grant's Buildings, Colaba.

On SATURDAY, the 8th instant, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 6, Grant's Buildings, Colaba, the handsome household furniture, piano, bicycle, &c., the property of E. BLACKBURN, Esq.

Full particulars will be given to-morrow.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES.

On SATURDAY, the 8th instant at 4 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Frere Bunder :—

About 200 Superior 1st Class Moulmein Teak Squares.

In small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

SALE OF NAPOLEON PRICES SUPERIOR PERFUMERY.

On MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, an invoice of superior perfumery, just landed ex s.s. Surat, comprising Price and Gosnell's old brown windsor soap, emollient old brown windsor and saponified glycerine soap, registered golden oil and marrow oil, frangipani, pomade, cherry tooth paste, &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY AND SILVER WARE.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will, on TUESDAY, the 11th instant, sell by Public Auction at their rooms at 2 p.m. the valuable jewellery and silver ware belonging to the estate of the late Muthoora Gomtoo Naikin Shirodkurreen, comprising gold ornaments called Kakans, Kookurk, chumbunkies, beergkumby, chund, patleos, &c., &c. set with diamond, bare, goondas, rings, and other ornaments, pearl bangles set with emeralds, pearl koodys, moogrees, nathes, nag, nose ring, chandla, kalgutty, tunmony, kap, and other ornaments, silver cups, boxes, lotas, chowfools, chunam box, trays, sauces, kammul, anklets called sackla, utterdans, currundis, &c., &c.

The above will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CHANDELIERS. WEARING APPARELS, &c.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, on THURSDAY next, the 13th inst., sell by Public Auction in Agiary Lane, near Funuswady, the household furniture, &c., belonging to the estate of the late Muthoora Gomtoo Naikin Shirodkurreen, consisting of furniture, 8 light chandeliers, single and double light wall brackets, gold and silk embroidered female dresses and shawls, copper and brass utensils, &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES situate in Bhoolcshwar Street and Khoja Street.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, on the days below-mentioned, sell by Public Auction, on their respective premises, the undermentioned properties, by order of the Mortgagee, Sewpursad Hurnath, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors, Rughunathdas Jumnadass and Gungadass Jumnadass in pursuance of the nowerful of sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 19th day of April 1873 :—

On THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 P. M.

LOT No. 1.—All that piece of freehold ground, with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Bhoolcshwar Street, near the Temple of Shree Punchmookhi Maroti, bounded on the east by the property of Rughoonathdas Jumnadass, on the west by the Temple of Shree Juggonathjee, on the north by the property of Rughoonathdas Jumnadass, and on the south by the said Bhoolcshwar Street, admeasuring 121 7-9 square yards, assessed under No. 135, and by the Collector of Bombay for Pension and Tax under No. 87.

On FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 P. M.

LOT No. 1.—All that piece of Government ground, with the dwelling house or chawls with two parts standing thereon, situate on the west side of Khoja Street, near Two Tanks, in the sub-district of Bhoolcshwar, formerly assessed under No. 45, and at present under Nos. 46 and 49, registered under Nos. 2969 and 3152, admeasuring 466 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the east by the said Khoja Street, on the west by the sweepers' passage, on the north by the Cross Khoja Street, and on the south by the Cross Khoja Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 5th September 1877.

### BENNETT AND COMPANY. No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE ENGLISH AND DELHI MADE JEWELLERY.

On SATURDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms a lot of valuable jewellery, consisting of handsome diamond, emerald, and pearl rings, gold necklets, fine lockets, earrings Albert chains, handsome bracelets set with diamonds, breast pins, &c.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, best plated rich crock ry and glasswares, a sweet-toned grand square, piano by J. C. Dorling, a first rate sewing machine, &c., at "Prospect Lodge," Cumballa Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 25th inst st, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, &c., the property of JOHN ADAMS, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 5th September 1877.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—MR. ROBERT LEITCH STEWART is AUTHORISED to SIGN our Firm per procuration.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.

TONGA DAKS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Officiating Post Master General up to the 1st October 1877 for conveying the MAILS by TONGA DAK between the following places :—

Poona and Belgaum from 1st January 1878.
Belgaum and Hubli from 1st December 1877.
Surat and Mahableshwar from 1st January 1878.

Forms of Tender can be obtained on written application to the Head Assistant Post Master General's Office, Bombay, together with information showing the principal conditions of the projected Contracts.

A deposit of Rs. 500 must accompany each Tender for the Poona and Belgaum line which will be returned to the applicant after the contract is awarded. Each Tender must be marked outside "Tender for conveyance of Mails between and ."

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. E. M. JAMES,
Officiating Post Master General.

Bombay, Post Master General's Office 3rd September 1877.

### SPENCER'S PATENT MAGNETIC FILTERS.

MESSRS. THACKER & Co., as Agents for the Patentee, were the first to introduce this now celebrated Filter into India some years ago ; since then large numbers have been sold and have given universal satisfaction.

PRICES—To hold 1 gallon, Rs. 16
Ditto 2 gallons ,, 25
Ditto 3 gallons ,, 33
Ditto 4 gallons ,, 44

*** Any of the above can be covered with coir for travelling at an extra charge of 4 to 6 rupees.

THACKER & Co.

### THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR AUGUST.

In presenting the August number of the Indian Railway and Travellers' Guide to the public, the Publisher would call attention to the careful revision which it has undergone. A considerable amount of information has been added, and the whole work has been brought down to date. Special attention is requested to the Tables of Through Rates and Distances from Bombay and to the Through Trains Tables. The whole of the matter contained in this month's issue has been completely reset in newer and better type, and the revision of the matter has been effected by a gentleman who has had special opportunities of acquiring information, and has himself travelled over the greater part of India.

*Bombay Gazette* Office, August 1877.

### D. S. KEMP & Co.

SILVER PRIZE MEDAL 1873.

Price Lists, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt

TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.—One of the best preventives of and remedies for Fever, Ague, and all Periodic and Malarious diseases. Its properties as at febrifuge are equal to those of Quinine, and in many cases it is efficient when the latter is of no avail. We strongly recommend it, not only in all cases where Quinine is indicated but in those in which that alkaloid has been unsuccessfully used.

Per Vial, Re. 1.

SACCHARO CHIRETTINE.—A prompt and powerful Tonic ; adapted to all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions.

Per Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ.—A pure Bitter and active Tonic, being Saccharo-Chiretine in a liquid form. Now in extensive favour as a *Dinner Bitter* with Sherry.

Per Bottle Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8.

SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES OF IRON, QUININE, AND STRICHNIA.—A powerfully stimulating Tonic for adults. Enriches the blood and resuscitates muscular energy.

Per Bottle Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8.

CHEMICAL FOOD OR COMPOUND SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES.—Contains Iron and Lime, and is recommended for infantile debility (under medical advice), and for delicate adults.

Per Bottle Re. 1-8.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN—Guaranteed to be a pure extract of the flesh and bones, purified from fat. When dissolved in water it forms a most nutritious food for Invalids, Infants, and delicate persons. In sea sickness it is frequently the only nourishment that can be borne.

Per Jar Rs. 2-8.

PURIFIED CHICKEN FAT.—A valuable remedy in Phthisis and other wasting diseases.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-8.

LIEBIG'S LIQUID EXTRACT OF MEAT.—The only preparation of the kind fit for use in medicine, being free from all musty flavour. This and the Extract of Chicken are prepared by ourselves with scrupulous care.

Per Vial Re. 1, Rs. 2, and Rs. 3-8.

SYRUP OF BLACK ALDER BARK.—In this syrup the idea of a perfect aperient is realized. Non-medicinal in taste, it is adapted to patients of all ages and either sex. Unlike other aperients the dose never requires to be increased with patients who repeatedly take it, but rather diminished. We recommend it as beyond comparison the best family medicine extant.

Per Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-12.

CHOLERA TINCTURE.—We believe this to be without exception the most trustworthy of all medicines in cases of Cholera and Diarrhœa. It has been successful in the worst epidemics when Chlorodyne has proved of no avail, and it has not the prostrating effect of too many similar remedies.

Per Bottle Re. 2 and Rs. 3-8.

NORWAY COD LIVER OIL.—Our annual supply which is from one of the largest producers, has just arrived, and is of exceptionally fine quality, surpassing those of former years.

Per pint, Re. 1-4. Per Dozen, Rs. 12.

SAVOURY EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL.—The only form in which the Oil can be taken without difficulty by delicate patients and children, made from the finest Norwegian Oil.

Per Bottle Re. 1-8.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.—Contributes more than any other individual luxury to physical comfort in this climate.

Per Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

ERASMUS WILSON'S HAIR LOTION.—Particularly efficient in arresting the loss of hair, especially in ladies, from whatever cause arising. Has acquired much reputation in the dry climates of the Deccan and Central India

Per Bottle Re. 1-12.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.—Regarded as a gem in Toilet requisites by all who appreciate lily-white teeth and purity of the mouth. A portion of the recipe was favoured the preparers by Signor Marras.

Per Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

AROMATIC DISTILLATE.—Used instead of crude spices ; it produces a Claret Cup of exquisite delicacy. Many mysterious disorders may be traced to the use of crude spices.

Per Bottle Re. 1-8.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

*For Sale at this Office,*

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF, in neat Pamphlet form, 8vo demy, 25 pp.

PRICE—FOUR ANNAS.

### SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

FRESH ARRIVAL of A. DAVIS' SADDLERY, of the best description, per S. S. PALM. Also patent WHEEL SKATES of sizes. Apply to A. S. REUBEN.

TO LET, (with immediate possession), a FURNISHED FLOOR in Elphinstone Circle, suitable for a married couple. Apply to "VOLUNTEER," *English Mail* Office,

A GENTLEMAN can have accommodation with a family coolly located, convenient to Fort. Address apply to BOZ.

TOBACCO, cut fresh daily, Gold Leaf, Golden Shag, Honey Dew or Cavendish at from 2 annas to 4 annas per ounce. App y to W. J. ESSAI Forbes Street.

ADDRESS WANTED—Mr. WILLIAM INGRAM permanent Way Inspector, is requested to send his ADDRESS to Mr. BRISTOW, Guggawaram, The Nizam's State Railway.

AN European Engineer, who has had six years experience in Egypt in Cotton Pressing and Ginning is desirous of an engagement. Address "ENGINEER," *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

## ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

THE Company's Supplies of these Goods are from the best Manufacturers only, and may be thoroughly relied upon for strength and wear. In elegance, novelty of design, and variety of selection the Stock is unequalled by any in the Presidency.

TEA & COFFEE SERVICES, comprising Coffee Pot, Tea Pot, Covered Cream Jug and Sugar Basin.

Bachelor's Miniature Sets, Rs. 90, 100, 112, 135, 140, 150, 170, 190, and 200.

Family Services, Rs. 100, 150, 180, 200, 240, 260, 280, and 300.

BUTTER DISHES, Handsomely cut in clear or coloured Glass, with plain, richly chased or engraved mounts. Rs. 12-8, 15, 18, 20, 22-8, 25, 30, 36, 40, 45 and 50.

BISCUIT CADDIES, of richly chased or engraved plate, or glass mounted with plate, at Rs. 25, 28, 30, 33, 36, 40, 45, 50, 60, 70, 80 and 90.

MARMALADE OR JAM JARS, of handsomely chased or engraved plate, or of cut glass and wedgewood ware mounted in plate, Rs. 15, 20, 30.

SARDINE BOXES, of chased or engraved plate, or of richly cut clear glass mounted in plate, Rs. 15, 20, 30, 35 and 45.

CRUET FRAMES, with best cut glass cruets complete, Rs. 25, 30, 35, 40, 50 and 70.

Breakfast Cruets, In a variety of pretty shapes,—Cock, Elephant &c., Rs. 20, 25, 30 and 35.

MUFFINEERS, Glass mounted in plate—barrel of shapes, &c., per pair Rs. 5, 7 and 10.

Owl, Dog, &c., Muffineer, sets of three, in cases, Rs. 25, 30, 40 and 50.

PICKLE FRAMES, Carrying two or three bottles, Rs. 36, 40, 45, 50, 54, 60, 70 and 80.

TOAST RACKS, in a variety of neat and handsome patterns, Rs. 10, 20 and 30.

OVAL SIDE DISHES, of the Beaded, Greek Key, Scroll and other Patterns, at per pair, forming at pleasure four dishes, Rs. 80, 90, 100, 108, 110, 120, 125.

Oval Breakfast Dishes, each, forming at pleasure one each open and covered dishes, with drainer, Rs. 40, 45, 55, and 65.

Round Bacon Dishes, with Drainer and Cover, each Rs. 40 and 45.

Single pieces or complete sets of Forks and Spoons, and Table Requisites, of best quality ; detailed lists on application.

SALT CELLARS AND SPOONS, cases containing 4 or 6 each, in a variety of beautiful patterns, at Rs. 36, 40, 45, 50, 54, 60, 65, 70, 80 and 90.

NAPKIN RINGS, of open work, or richly chased or engraved, Rs. 10, 20, 30 and 50.

DESSERT AND FLOWER STANDS, in a variety of new and elegant designs, Rs. 75, 100, 150, and 200.

DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS, Richly chased, engraved, or plain, in Ivory, Pearl or Plate handles ; sets of 6 and 12, in handsome cases, Rs. 60, 70, 80, 100 and 150.

SALVERS AND WAITERS, of 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 inches diameter, in a variety of handsome patterns, at each Rs. 16, 18, 20, 22-8, 25, 28, 30, 36, 40, 45, 50, 60, 70, and 75

TABLE CANDLESTICKS with Shades complete at, each pair, Rs. 27, 30, 32, 36, 40, 45, 50, 54 and 60.

Chamber Candlesticks, With Shades and Extinguishers, at, each pair, Rs. 20, 22-8, 25, 28, 30 and 33.

AG-DANS AND ASH TRAYS, In new and elegant Shapes, Rs. 2, 5, 10 and 20.

INKSTANDS, A selection of beautiful patterns very suitable for presentation, Rs. 36, 40, 54, 60, 70, 80 and 90.

## TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld. BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

## THE BEST INDIAN TEA OF THE SEASON.

THE CHEAPEST INDIAN TEA OF THE SEASON.

APOLLO STREET, APOLLO HOUSE.

INDIAN TEA MART.

OPENED BY Mr. H. M. MAJOO,

(LATE PARTNER MORTON & Co.)

KANGRA VALLEY TEA from some of the best Plantations.
KANGRA VALLEY TEA of the purest quality.
KANGRA VALLEY TEA of excellent flavour.
KANGRA VALLEY TEA at the lowest rates.

| Tea in 1, 2 and 4 lbs. Canisters. | From 1 lb. to 15 lbs. | From 15 lbs. and upwards. |
|---|---|---|
| | Rs. As | |
| Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine | 1 12 | Five per cent. discount. |
| Orange Pekoe | 1 8 | |
| Pekoe, Extra Fine | 1 8 | |
| Pekoe, Souchong, Extra Fine | 1 6 | |
| Souchong, Extra Fine | 1 4 | |
| Imperial Family Mixture | 1 0 | |
| Fragrant Congou | 0 14 | |

*LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.*

H. M. MAJOO & Co.,
APOLLO STREET, APOLLO HOUSE.

## HAMILTON AND COMPANY,

JEWELLERS IN ORDINARY

TO

## H. E. SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, K.C.S.I.,

GOVERNOR

OF

## BOMBAY.

1st September 1877.

## BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

ILLUSTRATED PRICED CATALOGUES FREE BY POST ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY AND Co., BOMBAY.

## SPARKLING SAUMUR.

THE introduction of these CHAMPAGNES from the Vineyards of SAUMUR has, owing to the favorable opinion of the Medical Profession as to their excellent quality, led to an almost unprecedented demand.

Price Rs. 25 per dozen, or for Cash Rs. 24-4 per dozen.

## SCHNAPPS.

### SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS, ANTI-DYSPEPTIC CORDIAL.

The enormous sale of Henke's Aromatic Schnapps in the Colonies, and the excellence of the Spirit as a medicinal agent, has induced us to secure the Right for its exclusive Sale in India. The extraordinary medicinal and invigorating properties of this pure Tonic, have led to its extensive consumption throughout the civilized world.

| CASH Rs. A. | CREDIT. Rs. A. |
|---|---|
| 15-12 | 16-0 |

## GRAVES.

A small parcel of this is also just to hand ex "CHEOPS."

Rs. 15, or for Cash, Rs. 14-8 per dozen.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

2, Dean Lane, Bombay.

## WANTED.

IRRIGATIONAL ENGINEER.

REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY to SURVEY the PROVINCE of KATTYWAR to ascertain its capabilities for irrigational and storage works, an ENGINEER experienced in irrigation works. Employment for six months with possible extension. Salary Rs. 600 per mensem with travelling allowance Rs. 150 per mensem. Applications to be made with testimonials to the CHIEF ENGINEER FOR IRRIGATION, Poona, before September 15th.

AN ENGINEER, who has had six years active Indian experience in erecting Buildings and Machinery and is well up in Designing and Estimating, is open to an engagement on a salary or commission as Superintending Engineer. Apply by letter to LONDON, care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, the following SUPERIOR SHERRIES :—

MONTILLA ..... Rs. 25 per dozen.
SOLERA ..... ,, ,,

FINLAY, SCOTT & Co.

### WM. WATSON & Co., 24, Apollo Street, Bombay.

MAX GREGER'S HUNGARIAN WINES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Carlowitz, Red | per doz. | Rs. 23 | 0 |
| Ofner, Red and White | ,, | 24 | 8 |
| Erlau | ,, | 17 | 0 |
| Sparkling White | ,, | 36 | 0 |
| OEDENBURG, White | ,, | 24 | 8 |
| RUSTER DRY | ,, | 36 | 0 |
| CROWN WHITE TOKAY, 1834 Vintage | ,, | 78 | 0 |

SACCONE'S SHERRY.—In Octaves, Quarter Casks, and Bottle.

CHRISTIANA BEER ..... Rs. 6-4 qts., Rs. 4 pts.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, 4TH SEPTEMBER 1877.

There has been no fresh news of any importance received from up-country to-day; accounts of the rainfall continue good, and crop reports are hopeful.

In Reuter's general London telegram of Saturday, not received till this morning, there is not much to comment on.

Consols were quoted at 95¼, and Rentes at 105⅜, both unchanged. In Cotton the Liverpool quotation for Middling Orleans showed a decline of 1-16d. per lb. Enfaced Rupee Paper showed no alteration.

The following are Reuter's Saturday rates in London for the shares of the Banks: represented here: Oriental £45, Chartered £21-10, Charter-ed Mercantile £28, and Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation £35 per share, the only change being a slight advance in Oriental Bank shares.

In Reuter's telegram of yesterday from London Consols are unchanged while French Rentes are ⅛ per cent. lower, being quoted at 105⅛.

Yesterday's Liverpool Cotton Market is described as unchanged, with sales of 8,000 bales, of which 1,000 were Surats. We have no New York telegram of yesterday, to which to refer.

Of Piece Goods in Manchester there are said to have been small sales only.

There is no change indicated in the quotations from the Mincing Lane Markets.

Bar Silver is quoted by Reuter at 54¼d. per ounce £450,000 is said to have been paid into the Bank of England yesterday. The rate of discount for 3 months' sight Bank Bills is still given at 2½ per cent.

Of Sterling Exchange here the quotations the first thing this morning showed no alteration on yesterday's rates, but the Bank which was yesterday buying at 1-32d. per Rupee better than the others, soon came out as a buyer of 3 months' sight Credits at 1s. 9 3-16d. and Document Bills at 1s. 9¼d. per Rupee with proportionate rates for 6 months' sight Bills. This caused a weaker feeling, which was increased by advices from Calcutta showing Sterling Exchange less firm there, and in the afternoon the lower rates for buying were named by at least one more Bank, while selling quotations were generally either withdrawn or 1-16d. per rupee lower, though the higher quotation was still named by some. Business has been on a small scale. We quote on London:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills, on demand | 1s. 8⅞d. to 1s. 8 15-16d. pr. Re | |
| Do. at 3 months' sight | 1s. 9d. to 1s. 9 1-16d. | " |
| Do. " 4 " " | 1s. 9 1-16d. to 1s. 9⅛d. | " |
| Credits, " 3 " " | 1s. 9 3-16d. to 1s. 9⅜d. | " |
| Do. " 6 " " | 1s. 9⅜d. to 1s. 9 7-16d. | " |
| Documents, " 3 " " | 1s. 9⅜d. to 1s. 9 5-16d. | " |

On Calcutta there has been very little doing. The rate for Bills on demand is 3 to 4 annas per cent. premium, and small transactions at the latter rate have been reported; there has been some enquiry for a limited amount of sight Paper for October delivery, and we understand that business has been done at 2 annas per cent. premium. The rate for 60 days' sight Bills continues to be 99¼ to 99½ per Rs. 100.

Government Paper has further declined in Calcutta and rates here have in sympathy therewith also somewhat fallen, but continue to be almost nominal. We quote Fours 94 to 94½, Four-and-a-half 94½, and Five-and-a-half 101½ per cent.

Shares.—The only alterations observable in our quotations are in the prices of Spinning and Weaving shares, in which we have to advise an advance of Rs. 5 in Oriental, Rs. 10 in Dhurumsey, Mowjee Goculdass and Nursey Keesowjee, Rs. 15 in Great Eastern and Manockjee Petit, and Rs. 25 in Albert.

Cotton.—In the absence of buyers, and with the improved prospects of the new crop, the market is dull, and prices are partially Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy lower. No transactions have been reported as having taken place to-day.

Seeds and Wheat continue quite unchanged.

Piece Goods.—The purchases from first hands continue on the limited scale that has for some time been their characteristic.

Coals.—No transactions have been reported.

Freights.—There is no change in the position of the market.

## BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

### BANKS.

| Banks. | No. of Shares. | Nomi. Value p. sh. | Paid up. | Last Divi-dend. | Cash. Rates per Share. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | Rs. | p. s. | |
| Agra Bank | 100,000 | 100 | all | 6 p. ct | 121 |
| Bank of Bengal | 40,000 | 500 | all | 6 do. | 715 |
| Bank of Bombay | 30,000 | 500 | all | 12 p. ct | 660 |
| National Bank of India | 10,000 | 500 | all | 3 do. | 106 |
| Bank of Madras | 60,000 | 250 | all | 10 do. | 660 |

### LAND COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colaba Land Co. (New) | 4,918 | 2,000 | all | 25 | 910 |
| Frere Land and Pier Co. | | | | | |
| Limited | | 150 | all | .. | 95 |
| Mazagon Land | 1,700 | 2,000 | 1,000 | 20 p. s. | 45 |
| Port Canning Land Company, Limited | 6,000 | 1,400 | all | 0 do. | 235 |

### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar Cotton Press Co. | 150 | 5,000 | 2,850 | 150 p.s. | 1,900 |
| Albert Co., Kurrachee | 200 | 3,000 | 1,100 | 150 do. | 910 |
| Albert Ginning Co. | 100 | 500 | all | 18 p.c. | 650 |
| Apollo Press Co. | 750 | 2,750 | 2,200 | 32 p.s. | 460 |
| Bellary | 175 | 1,000 | all | 60 | 650 |
| Berar Company (New) | 155 | 500 | all | 40 p.s. | 445 |
| Indian Press Co. | 1,000 | 250 | all | 42 do | 200 |
| Bombay Cotton Co. | 400 | 250 | all | 10 do | 75 xd |
| Co. war Co. | 1,000 | 1,500 | all | 75 do | 675 |
| Colaba Press Co. | 500 | 1,980 | all | 170 do | 850 |
| Dholkra P. and G. Co. | 300 | 500 | all | 15 do | 300 |
| ast India Press Co. | 383 | 1,000 | all | 100 do | 900 |
| Fort Press Co. | 50 | 8,500 | 8,250 | 50 do | 1,100 |
| French Press Co. | 350 | 500 | all | 40 do | 300 xd |
| Imperial Press Co. | 1,150 | .. | 1,400 | 100 do | 300 |
| Mofussil Press and Ginning Co. | 3,125 | 400 | 350 | 25 do | 365 |
| Prince of W. Press | 120 | .. | 1,500 | 250 do | 455 |
| Sassoon's Press Co. | 600 | 500 | all | 50 do | 390 |
| Scinde Press Co. | 400 | 850 | 750 | 60 do | 400 xd |
| Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld. | 100 | 1,000 | 925 | 165 do | 1,100 |
| Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co. | 150 | 850 | all | 12 p.c. | 600 nl. |
| Volkart's United Press Co. | 450 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 75 p.s. | 660 |

### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Albert ills | 400 | 2,000 | 1,700 | .. | 975 |
| Alexandra S. and W. Co. | 750 | 1,000 | all | 50 p.s* | 1,325 |
| Alfred Mills Co. | 250 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 80 p.s. | 1,300 |
| Alliance Spinning | 500 | 2,500 | all | 125 p.s. | 2,415 |
| Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company | 80,000 | 100 | 100 | .. | 96 |
| Bhownuggur M. and P. Company | 300 | 2,000 | | 40 p.s. | 1,500 |
| Bombay United | 900 | 1,000 | all | 60 p.s* | 1,110 |
| Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company | 2,000 | 300 | all | .. | 265 |
| Broach Mills | 1,800 | 100 | all | 10 p.s* | 135 |
| Colaba S. and W. Co. | 900 | 1,000 | all | 40 p.s* | 870 |
| Coorla S. and W. Co. | 1,000 | 1,000 | all | 60 p.s* | 1,005 xd. |
| Central India S. and W. Company | 2,500 | 500 | 450 | .. | 685 |
| Dharumsey Spinning | 5,000 | 1,000 | all | 50 p.s* | 1,620 |
| Fleming S. and W. Co. | 1,500 | 1,250 | all | 50 p.s* | 1,200 |
| Great Eastern | 1,400 | 1,000 | all | 50 p.s* | 1,265 |
| Hindustan S. and W. Co. | 750 | 1,000 | all | 40 p.s. | 1,020 |
| Hydrabad S. and W. Co. | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | 990 |
| Jeevan Balloo Mills | 750 | 1,000 | all | 55 p.s* | 1,030 |
| Khandelah Spinning | 750 | 1,000 | all | 60 p.s. | 1,210 |
| K. Muccoljee S. & W. Co. | 1,000 | 1,000 | all | 30 p.s* | 940 |
| Madras Spinning | 300 | 1,250 | all | Nil | 955 |
| Madras C. Spinning | 436 | 1,000 | all | 80 p.s* | 1,210 |
| Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co. | 30,000 | 50 | 50 | .. | 45 |
| Manockjee S. and W. Co. | 1,200 | 500 | all | .. | 375 |
| Manockjee Petit's | 2,500 | 1,000 | all | 100 p.s* | 1,360 |
| Morarjee Spinning | 1,043 | 1,000 | all | 70 p.s* | 1,275 |
| Mowjee S. and W. Co. of India | 2,000 | 5,000 | .. | .. | 285 |
| National S. and W. Co. | 950 | 1,000 | all | .. | 970 |
| Nesbit S. and W. Co. | 400 | 1,000 | all | .. | 875 |
| Nicol Press Manufacturing Co. | 600 | 3,000 | all | .. | 925 |
| Nursey S. and W. Co. | 2,500 | 400 | all | .. | 380 |
| Oriental | 1,000 | 625 | all | 50 p.s* | 800 |
| Princess of Wales Spinning | 600 | 1,000 | all | .. | 1,000 |
| Sassoon S. & W. Co. | 1,500 | 1,000 | all | .. | 930 |
| Soundercee Spinning | 350 | 1,000 | all | 50 p.s. | 975 |
| Do. do. 2 Shares | 500 | 1,000 | 250 | 125 p.s. | 920 |
| Sholapore S. and W. Co. | 500 | 1,000 | all | .. | 905 |
| Viet ria Mills | 350 | 1,000 | all | .. | 750 |

*For Share for the half-year.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation | 1,000 | 2,500 | 1,500 | 20½ p.s. | 1,935 |
| Bombay Gas Company | 50,000 | 50 | all | 7½ p. ct. | 85 |
| Bombay Saw Mills Co. | 600 | 1,000 | all | 80 p.s. | 650 |
| Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld. | 500 | 500 | 300 | 36 p. s. | 290 xd |
| Malabar Company, Ld. | 1,150 | 200 | 100 | 7½ p. ct. | 70 |
| Mechanical Bold'ngs Co. | 1,000 | 1,000 | all | 2 p. s. | 35 |
| Treacher and Co. | 1,900 | 500 | all | 11 p. ct. | 500 |
| Vegas Patent Slip Co | 5,000 | 250 | all | 6 p. | 30 |

# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE,
## AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

The s. s. Cyrene, 709 tons, Captain J. Brown, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo.

The barque Queen Cliff, 596 (tons, Captain J. Davies, will sail to-day for Moulmein, with a general cargo.

The ship Nimrod, 1,073 tons, Captain F. Lyle, arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant from Monlmein, (July 12th), with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The barque Lady Rowen, 1,181 tons, Captain G. Stirling, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (May 1st), with a cargo of 1,615 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

## ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAILS.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Mongolia, 1,584 tons, Captain A. Coleman, arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant from Shanghai, via Madras and Galle, with China Mails, and the following passengers:—Mr. S. A. Joseph, and three deck passengers. She brought the following cargo:—From Calcutta, 100 bas rice. From Shanghai.—3 boxes gold, 1 box jewellery, 4 packages sundries, 18 packages silk, 79 packages tea, and 1 case glassware. From Yokohama.—5 packages sundries. From Hongkong, 2 boxes specie, 42 casks copper, 20 packages bangles and tea, 9 boxes gold, 1 box jewellery, 3 boxes gold leaves, 52 packages silk and vermilion, 45 packages silk, 259 packages tea, 176 packages fire crackers, 148 packages sundries, 64 packages umbrellas, 44 packages tea and sundries, 73 packages cinnamon and silk, 132 packages tea and fire crackers, 1 case bangles, 2 boxes glassware 6 boxes silk piece goods, 5 packages glassware, 4 packages earthenware, and 2 packages sundries. From Penang.—784 boxes specie, and 4 packages mangosteen.

## ARRIVAL OF THE AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. China, 1,036 tons, Captain T. Alderton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Melbourne, (August 7th), with Australian Mails, general cargo, and the following passengers:—

From Melbourne—Mr W D Cunningham, Captain White, Mr Crawford, and Mr P S Dawson.
From Adelaide—20 Deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

| Sept. | Vessels. | Commanders. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | Mongolia (s) | Coleman | Calcutta, Aug 18. |
| | Nimrod | Lyle | Moulmein, July 12. |
| 4 | China (s) | Alderton | Melbourne, Aug 7. |
| | Lady Rowena | Stirling | Liverpool, May 1. |

DEPARTURES.

| Sept. | Vessels. | Commanders. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Cyrene (s) | Brown | Coast and Calcutta. |

The barque Queen Cliff, Davies, to Moulmein, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Mongolia, to Southampton.
Steamer Assam, to Australia.
Steamer Oorun, to Malabar Coast.

## MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

| Sept. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Swaledale (s) | ..... | Calcutta. |
| | Legislator (s) | ..... | London. |

DEPARTURES.

| Aug. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 31 | Penang (s) | ..... | Calcutta. |
| Sept | Rajpootana (s) | ..... | Bombay. |

## DAILY IMPORTS.—September 4.

From Liverpool.

Atlanta s—11 cases tobacco, Currimbhoy Julaibhoy; 21 cases tobacco, H Ramjee and J Ramsoojee; 17 casks paint, and 115 cases varnish, Tyebally Chandabhoy and Co; 10 cases slates, Sawyer and Co.
Pembroke s—50 boxes bar soap, Abdoolally Dawoodkhan; 4 casks paints, Abdoolhoosein Tyebjee.

From London.

Scottish Chief—50 cases widdow glasses, Aldridge Salmon and Co; 8 bales union pilot cloth, Merwanjee and Co.
Surat s—11 cases cheese, A K Surufally; 100 bundles hoop iron, Rutt'nsey Tharoo.
Palm s—25 drums linseed oil, 25 drums turpentine, and 4 cases colour, Abdoolally Esmaodin; 3 packages glassware, Hormusjee Murcherjee; 10 packages hardware, Tyebjee Adomjee; 3 cases hardware, Vullebhoy Mahamedbhoy; 3 cases toys, Mahomedally Tyebjeally.
Mirzapore s—2 casks brandy, C Bounsvialle and Co.
Venetia s—6 cases cochineal, Lallookhoy Nagurdas; 10 cases cochineal, Ghellabhoy Howjee; 2 cases toys, Benn Ashley and Co.
Cheops s—2 cases toys, Essa Jamal.
Marlborough—2 cases silvered plate glass, Sorabjee Nowrojee.

From Genoa.

Sumatra s—50 cases brandy, Merwanjee and Co.

From Bordeaux.

Union—100 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Co.
Procureur s—50 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Co.
Nemesis—100 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

From Brindisi.

Venetia s—4 cases satins, Merwanjee and Co.

## DAILY EXPORTS.—September 4.

For Liverpool.

Venetia s—665 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 35 bales wool, Hoorjee Khoiseo; 91 bales wool and 6 bales cotton waste, Nurse Kessowjee and Co; 13 bales wool, Cursondass Nensee; 20 bales wool, Dessee Bhanjee and Co; 69 bales wool, W Nicol and Co; 197 bales wool, B I S N Co; 185 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedas; 25 bales wool, Arut Dhunjee; 35 bales wool, and 2,400 cwts wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co.

For London.

Mongolia s—6 cases mother of pearl shells, Ahmed Hajee Essa; 132 cwts E tech, Manockjee Hajee Adamjee; 15 boxes blood stone, Rahemoobhoy Mahamed; 29 cwts deer horns, and 3 cases fasmuns, Marcelly Nuthoo; 10 bales hides and 4 cases fasmuns, Allarukhiabhoy Sauin; 10 bales, hides P Nasarwanjee 16 bales hides, Esmail Gool Mahomed; 40 bales hides, Khan Mahomed Nensey; 19 bales hides, Rusabally Allyruss; 34 bales hides, Jon Mahomed R mtools; 7 bales hides, Abdool Latiff Cassim; 91 bales hides, Mowjee Veerjee; 8 bales hides, Abdool Remon Abood; 18 bales hides, Motha Munjee; 15 bales hides, Abdool Rahimen Esmail; 4 bales hides, Mahomed Premjee; 4 bales hides, Abdool Farjia; 1 bale hides, Esmail Gool Mahomed; 11 bales hides, Hasum Noormahomed; 3 bales hides, Purdhan Walljee; 8 bales hides, and 21 bales skins, Dhurumsey Veljee; 5 bales hides, Hajee Nour Mahomed Ebrahim; 3 bales skins and 22 bales hides, Shariffbhoy Sallaym hamed and Co; 3 bales skins and 19 bales hides, Mahamedbhoy Ardoosh and Co; 29 bales leather, 137 packages senna and 95 bags coffee, F and O S N Co; 34 cwts deer horns, and 8 bales hides, Fazel Mahomed Hasum; 17 bales hides, Hajee Joosub Hajee Esmail, 104 cwts chundroos, Dhurum Veljee; 81 pieces E tech, Moolchund Jewra; 9 bundles E tech, Remtoola Goolam Mahamed; 5 bales hides, and 2 bales skins, Syed Ebram Sab Peer Mahomed and Co; 22 bales hides, Veerseybhoy Vally.

For Falmouth.

Glenaror—360 cwts buffalo horns, C N Gomes and Co.

For Trieste.

Venetia s—150 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 103 bags turmeric, and 10 bundles hides, F and O S N Co.

For Naples.

Venetia s—37 bales hides, F and O S N Co.

For Ancona.

Venetia s—15 bales hides, F and O S N Co.

For Leghorn.

Venetia s—10 bales hides, F and O S N Co.

For Alexandria.

Venetia s—194 bales gunnybags, F and O S N Co.

For Calcutta.

Chanda s—200 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 102 bales cotton, Moolchund Khoosal; 1,319 bales cotton, Hamjeedass Luchmeedass; 305 bales cotton, Anderson and Co; 80 bales cotton, Moolchund Nowrungroy; 105 bales cotton, Jankeedass Sewdayall.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 3rd September 1877.

*9 a.m. and 10 p.m.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah | 29·726 |
| Temperature of the Air | 81·4 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 79·0 |
| Dew Point | 78·2 |
| Relative humidity of Air | ·931 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8). | 6·2 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) | 85·0 |
| Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.) | 79.5 |
| General Direction of wind | WSW, SW, SSW, SW, WSW, SSW. |
| Movement of wind in 24 hours | 328 |
| Fall of Rain | 0·14 |
| Total fall during month | 1·20 |
| " " year | 56·10 |
| Additional fall up to 10 A.M. of 4th September | 0·36 |

# MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—September 3.

Curtis, Major, Madras 2nd Cavalry, on sick leave, from Kamptee.

September 4.

Cunyingham, Lieut, Bengal 92nd Highlanders, on leave, from Melbourne.
White, Capt, Bengal 15th Hussars, on leave, from Australia.
Crawford, Lieut, Bengal 15th Hussars, on leave, from Australia.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, September 1.)

Mr K Mackay, Cable Clerk, 2nd Grade, has been granted by the Deputy Director Persian, Gulf Telegraph, leave on private affairs for six months without pay.

Mr A A Watson, Cable Clerk, 3rd Grade, has been granted by the Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, leave on private affairs for six months without pay.

Mr W McNair, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, attached to Mysore Topographical Survey, has passed the examination in Hindustani according to the Lower Standard.

The following transfer is made:—Mr A C Calder, Accountant, 3rd Grade, from the Office of the Executive Engineer, Umballa Division, Military Works, to that of the Dinapore Division.

Mr R Dawidson, Accountant, 4th Grade, is transferred from the Office of Examiner of Accounts, Military Works, to that of Executive Engineer, Kasauli Division.

Mr Harington, Assistant Engineer, Punjab Northern State Railway (consauction), is transferred temporarily to the open line of that Railway.

Mr A Pyne, Temporary Accountant, 4th Grade, is transferred from the Kotri to the Ghotki Division.

The following posting and transfer have been made by Superintending Engineers:—Mr E F Jacob, Assistant Engineer, to Office of Superintending Engineer, Lower Scinde District. Mr C J S Baker, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, from the Head Division to Office of Superintending Engineer, Upper Scinde District.

The 2nd Division of the Sindian State Railway is constituted from the 1st Sept under the charge of Mr W C Hennie, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade. Mr W Michell, Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the 1st to the 2nd Division.

Mr W Mackay, Executive Engineer, Port Blair, is granted furlough to Europe on medical certificate for one year, five months and eleven days.

## CALENDAR FOR SEPTEMBER 1877.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon ..... 7th, 6h. 51·7m. p. m.
First Quarter ..... 14th, 3h. 59·2m. p. m.
Full Moon ..... 22nd, 8h. 26·0m. p. m.
Last Quarter ..... 30th, 11h. 11·9m. a. m.

| Date. | Remarks. | Sun rises. A.M. | Sun sets. P.M. | High Water. | Low Water. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sept. | | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. |
| Wed. 5 | English Mail expected. | 5 47 | 6 11 | 9 49 m<br>9 47 a | 3 3 m<br>3 37 a |
| Th. 6 | ..... | 5 47 | 6 10 | 10 29 m<br>10 37 a | 4 0 m<br>4 40 a |
| Fri. 7 | ..... | 5 48 | 6 9 | 11 5 m<br>11 24 a | 4 44 m<br>5 19 a |
| Sat. 8 | ..... | 5 48 | 6 8 | 11 42 m<br>... | 5 39 m<br>5 56 a |
| Sun. 9 | Fifteenth Sunday after Trinity ..... | 5 48 | 6 7 | 0 6 m<br>0 16 a | 6 9 m<br>6 32 a |
| Mon. 10 | ..... | 5 48 | 6 6 | 0 49 m<br>0 52 a | 6 51 m<br>7 10 a |
| Tues. 11 | ..... | 5 48 | 6 5 | 1 32 m<br>1 27 a | 7 39 m<br>8 48 a |

*For Sale at this Office.*

## MAPS OF THE SEAT OF WAR.

No. I.

COLOURED MAP

OF

TURKEY IN EUROPE

WITH BESSARABIA.

Size 20½ by 13¾ inch.

Price—MOUNTED ON CLOTH, RUPEE 1-6, WITH ROLLERS, Re. 1-8.

No. II.

MAP OF TURKEY IN ASIA.

Size 23½ by 16 inch.

Price—To Subscribers to this Journal...Rs. 0 4
To Non-Subscribers ..... 1 0
Mounted on Cloth ..... 8 As. extra.
" " with Rollers. 10 "

*Subscribers are entitled to have one Copy only of this Map at 4 annas.*

** It will prevent possible mistakes, if, in ordering one or other of our War Maps, the order specifies them as No. I. or No. II.

## SPORTING.

### THE UMBALLA GREAT ENGLISH St. LEGER SWEEP, 1877.

The Manager of the *Bombay Gazette*, Bombay, presents his compliments to the Honorary Secretary, ENGLISH RACE SWEEPS, UMBALLA, and in reply to his letter requesting the publication in the *Bombay Gazette* of an Advertisement of the Umballa Great English St. Leger Sweep, which closes on the 6th September next, begs to inform him that owing to a recent order of Government prohibiting the publication of such Advertisements of Sweeps, he is unable to comply with the request.

*Bombay Gazette*, Manager's Office,
Bombay, June 18, 1877.

### BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

There will be DRILL at Malabar Hill on THURSDAY and SATURDAY next, at 6-30 a. m., in Mr. HAMILTON MAXWELL'S COMPOUND.
There will be a MEETING of the MEMBERS of B COMPANY at the Head-Quarter Office on THURSDAY next, at 6 p. m., for the purpose of electing Officers.

By Order,
T. J. DUNNE, Lieut. and Adjutant,
Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.

4th September, 1877.

Lost or STOLEN from DALHOUSIE, the undermentioned Currency Notes of Rs. 1,000 each of the Lahore and Calcutta Circles, Nos. E/3 36154, 36155, 36156, 36157, 36158, 36159, 36160, 36161, 36162, 33815. The public are hereby cautioned against negotiating any of the above Notes, as PAYMENT is STOPPED at all the Treasuries. Information to be given to WHEATLEY, MADDEN & Co., Bombay.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two Rs., the announcement must be authenticated.]

### BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

Pereira—September 4th, at the Station House, Colaba, the wife of A. J. Pereira, Station Master, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Colaba, of a son.

### OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

Bruce—August 29th, at Umballa, the wife of A. C. Bruce, Esq., Royal Engineers, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

Mason—August 30th, at Kolpak, Janet Anne, the relict of the late Surgeon S. Mason, I. M. D., aged 57 years.
Price—August 27th, at Lahore, Mr. C. Price, of dysentery, aged 56 years and 10 months.
Staines—August 1st, at Simla, Miss Livinia M. Staines, only daughter of the late Mr. J. H. Staines, of Agra.
Wilson—August 29th, at Dhurmsala, Elizabeth Edith, youngest daughter of Captain Wilson, 81st Regiment, aged one month.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."


# The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1877.


The Viceroy has surprised both friends and enemies by the courage, tact, and readiness of resource he has shown in putting an end to the anarchy which had so long prevailed in the administration of Famine relief in Madras, and which had latterly become not only a public scandal, but a public danger. By selecting General Kennedy to be the Duke of Buckingham's principal adviser and assistant in the management of the Famine, Lord Lytton has emphatically proclaimed his own constant attachment to those wise principles of public policy, as connected with the relief of distress in this country which were formulated last January by the Government of India and have been successfully carried out by the Government of Bombay. It is also creditable to the Duke of Buckingham that his Grace should have frankly recognized the existence of causes other than famine and disease which were tending to pauperize the population of Southern India, and to entail a ruinous waste of public money, and that he should have himself applied for help in reorganizing his administration. The Duke seems to have been unfeignedly glad to escape from the domination of a local faction, and to put himself entirely in accord with the Government of India; and it is an unspeakable relief to us to be able to say that the opposition between the two Governments, which mischievous persons had fomented to serve their own purposes, is now at an end, and that henceforth the treatment of famines will be uniform throughout India. The official papers we publish this morning give an exact and candid account of the way in which this happy result has been attained. At conferences held between the Viceroy and the Duke of Buckingham both at Bellary and Madras, the facts were very clearly brought out that there was no real difference of opinion between the two Governments in points of principle, and that the main reason why things had not been going on well in Madras was the maintenance of a cumbrous system of administration; and it followed that all that was needed to put things right was the establishment of a closer and more direct control of the relief operations. The main principles of action which have now been decided on are: (1) that, wherever practicable, relief shall be given on large public works; (2), that gratuitous relief shall not be given to those able to work, and shall be as much restricted as possible to cases of great urgency. As regards organization, the Duke now takes the management of the famine entirely into his own hands, setting aside the Board of Revenue, and at his request the Government of India has placed the services of General Kennedy, "who possesses" its "full confidence," at his disposal as his personal assistant for famine matters. Local officers are henceforth to correspond directly with the Secretary in the Famine Department, who will send all the papers through General Kennedy for submission to the Duke. This mode of regulating the business to be done was rightly insisted on by the Government of India as essential to the success of the scheme. The Public Works Department and the staff of district relief officers are to be largely reinforced. Such is a general rough sketch of arrangements which will be found more fully detailed in the official papers, and the merits of which are, that it has the advantage of concentrating authority and getting the motive power closer to the work, and also of giving a right direction to the outlay on relief. The Madras Government should, with this remodelled administration, be able to get hold of and crush a movement which promised to have the disastrous result of demoralizing the masses of the people and making the Exchequer bankrupt. The appointment of General Kennedy should restore public confidence in the economical administration of the famine, and quiet the alarms that have seriously affected the credit of the Government of India. It is only fair to Sir Richard Temple, who never spares himself and is always eager to help anybody else out of any ditch he may have fallen into, to say that he has made possible the transfer of General Kennedy from Bombay to Madras. In this Presidency what may fairly be called the Bombay system is now working smoothly, and Sir Richard himself will see that the machinery does not go out of gear. The services of General Kennedy are not therefore indispensable here now, and Bombay may well feel proud of the compliment that has been paid him by the Viceroy in asking him to do for Madras what he has done for Bombay. The Viceroy has personally taken a great deal of trouble to effect the desirable arrangement which has now been made, and nothing Lord Lytton has done since he came to India has enabled us to form so high an estimate of his decision of character and capacity for business as his admirable settlement of the Madras difficulty.

The task General Kennedy has to perform is a most arduous one, and his personal position must be for some time to come one of great difficulty and delicacy. The Duke of Buckingham will, we are sure, give him his most cordial and loyal support, but it is not to be supposed that a stranger coming into Madras to upset cherished administrative traditions and substitute a policy of economy for a policy of extravagance will fail to raise many jealousies and probably some opposition. The defeated faction of Dr. Cornish will be furious, and their more or less articulate shrieks will no doubt resound in the Madras press day by day while the famine lasts. But let them rave; they can do no more mischief. General Kennedy will ultimately, with tact and patience, be able to conciliate all the Madras officials who have really at heart the good of the country; and, even if he should be disappointed in this hope, he will have the sympathy, the respect, and the gratitude of everyone in India outside the Madras Presidency, while he is risking his reputation and his life to avert such a national calamity as would be involved in the continued maintenance at the public expense in Madras of a million of persons doing merely nominal work and a million and a quarter doing no work at all. The duty of saving Madras has been entrusted to the General, who certainly would not have sought such a dangerous, though honourable, employment; and he is entitled to the hearty support of the general body of India taxpayers, whose interests it is his chief ambition to protect.

We understand that the Secretary of State for India has agreed to the Viceroy's proposition for the completion of the Dhond and Manmar Railway. The length of the line will be 140 miles. If it is completed, as is hoped, by January next, it will be a work unequalled for rapidity of completion. This line will save about forty engines and much expensive working, as grain can then pass through from Jubbulpore to the Deccan and Madras without, as now, passing down the Western Ghaut to Bombay, and up the Bhore Ghaut to Poona.

A conference of Railway Officers has been held at Madras, with General Kennedy and Mr. Molesworth, regarding the further means of increasing the carrying power of the South Indian Railway. Much is being done daily in this respect by H. E. the Viceroy for the E. I. Railway. Fifty new engines are ordered for the Madras Railway; twenty besides for the G. I. P. Railway, of which four are being built in their own workshops. Besides this number, the Government of India have ordered forty more, and eighty additional engines of the State Railway type are to form a reserve, if required. These latter will always come in useful hereafter for new State railways under construction on the broad gauge. Thus before the end of the year there will be an immense augmentation of engine power, which will be of untold value in the event of a failure of the October rains, and anyhow they will be most useful for future railway operations. H. E. the Viceroy's endeavours are also directed to a large increase of waggon power. Besides a large number of waggons under construction, thirty-seven engines and five hundred waggons have been borrowed by Government from the Northern Railway for the use of the Southern, which will give an advantage of a large immediate increase of working power to the Southern Railways.

## POONA LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Sept. 3.

The *Deccan Herald* of this morning supplies a valuable illustration of the truth of your doctrine, that the resolution of the Bombay Government to put all the grain carrying resources of this Presidency at the disposal of the Madras Government has done serious harm to the interests of the people of Bombay. The Poona paper states that about a fortnight ago Poona had rice selling at three and a half seers for a rupee and jowarce at five seers, and yet made no outcry, while last week at Bellary a shrieking special correspondent there noted with dismay the appalling fact that only five seers of rice and six of jowaree could be bought for a rupee! An indifferent observer would suppose that the famine cannot have been so sore in Bellary as it has been in Poona, and that facilities should have been afforded for the transport of food from the former to the latter market, whereas the contrary procedure has been adopted, and merchants have been forbidden by the State to consign so much as a ton of grain to any station on this side of the Madras frontier. If I were a poor native, I should like to belong to the Madras Presidency. Then, when I was in want, Dr. Cornish would weep over my woes, and the *chee-ches* newspapers of Madras would echo his lamentations in a sympathetic chorus; the Lord their God his Grace would himself see that I did the least possible quantity of work, and got as much money as could be screwed out of the industrious population of the rest of India. All the railways of the country would be laid hold of by the State, and set apart for the sole purpose of carrying food to me and my brethren in distress; the Viceroy himself would come all the way from Simla to give me his blessing; and the charitable public of England would empty for my benefit their cornucopia of rich gifts. Contrast with the happy future of the Madrassee the forlorn state of the poor inhabitant of the Deccan. The latter, when the rain fails, is told by a stern task-master, who recognises along with the obligation to save life the concurrent obligation to protect the revenues of the State, that if he is an able-bodied man he can get no relief unless he works for it. He is not even allowed the use of his own railway to bring him food, and keep prices down; the Viceroy passes him by during the night and rushes on to Madras; and he gets no share of the profuse and ill-judged charity of the people of England. Finally, when the Famine is over, the wretched Bombayite, whose sorrows have remained without redress, and who may be able with the help of Providence just to make both ends meet next year, will be required to pay an income-tax, or a heavier duty on salt, to maintain the Madrassee in that state of comfort to which he is accustomed. A comparison of this kind, which is strictly just, makes one feel bitter indignation at the preference shown for Madras; and I am not surprised to hear people saying that really it would be better done to set aside duty altogether, to abandon one's sense of self-respect, and to emulate the famine-mongers of Madras by trying to get all that can be got for the hapless ryots and labourers of this Presidency. But, for my part, I think it would be a pity if Bombay did not maintain her independence, and she might afford to do so if she were allowed the occasional use of her own railways.

*Apropos* of the railway, I should fancy that in any other country in the world a Government which spends from three to four months of the year at a station only 120 miles from the capital, would have organised a better postal system than now exists between Poona and Bombay. After making every allowance for the Ghauts, the distance between these two stations is about a five hours' journey by rail; and with proper arrangements it ought to be possible to send a letter from Poona to Bombay, or *vice versa*, and get an answer within twelve hours. Practically, however, it now takes forty-eight hours to get an answer to a letter. Take the quickest trains. You post a letter at noon to-morrow (Tuesday) from Bombay. The mail train is timed to reach Poona by 8 p.m., and, after having been shunted into various sidings between Tullygaum and this place to allow food trains to pass through to Bellary without dropping even a grain for the famished population of Madras, it usually arrives here about half-an-hour or an hour after time. You would fancy that the letters might have been sorted on the road, and that the Post Office here could deliver them the same evening. But English ideas of quick despatch have not yet penetrated India beyond the Ghauts. A tranquil sepoy delivers your letter on Wednesday morning about 8 o'clock; and, if you snatch a hasty breakfast, you may answer it before 10 a.m., and send the reply down by the slow train which arrives in Bombay some time after dark. In Bombay again, it will be detained in the Post Office till Thursday morning, when you will receive it on getting to your office. A similar experience is enjoyed by anyone who wishes to get an answer to a letter posted to Bombay. As for the Bombay newsp

# SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 4.

Mr. C. G. W. Macpherson, General Kennedy's special Under, Secretary, joins him as Assistant in Madras. It is probable that the Hon. Mr. E. W. Ravenscroft, C. S. I., Chief Secretary, will now take charge of the famine administration in Bombay.

## CRICKET—BOMBAY vs. POONA.

POONA, SEPT. 4.

Bombay went in first. Total score amounted to 213, of which Harrison made 54, Stopford 25, Hon. Mr. Lang 22. Poona lost five wickets for 36 runs, Tuckwell and Teueman scoring 6 each. The bowlers for Bombay were Challoner and Harris, for Poona, Wyer and Sweet. The play of Bombay was excellent. The game will be continued to-morrow.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

## THE WAR IN ASIATIC TURKEY.

LONDON, SEPT. 3.

The Grand Duke Michael (brother of the Czar) commands the Russian forces operating against the Turks in Armenia in person, replacing General Molikoff.

## THE FIGHTING BEFORE PLEVNA ON THE 31ST.

A Russian official despatch states, that all the attacks made by Osman Pasha on the 31st ult. were repulsed, and that the Turkish troops were driven back to Plevna. The Russian loss was 600 men.

## THE FIGHTING IN SCHIKPA PASS.

LONDON, SEPT. 4.

Suleiman Pasha telegraphs from the Schipka Pass, that he has strongly reconnoitred the road to Gabrova and dislodged the enemy from their positions near Yechilagac.

## DEATH OF M. THIERS.

PARIS, SEPT. 4.

M. Thiers died yesterday from an attack of apoplexy.

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LISBON, SEPT. 3.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Assyria, homeward bound for Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left this on Saturday.

SUEZ, SEPT. 1.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Almora, outward bound for Calcutta, &c., left here yesterday.

ADEN, SEPT. 4.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Arcot, homeward bound from Bombay, left here to-day.

## THE MAILS.

LONDON, SEPT. 3.

The heavy Bombay Mails of the 3rd ultimo, via Southampton, were delivered in London to-day per P. and O. steamer Cathay.

LONDON, SEPT. 1, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dholleras ..... to ..... 6 1-16d.

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight.. 1/8¾

4 per cent. Rupee Paper ..... 82½

4½ per cent. do. ..... 82½

5½ per cent. do. ..... 88½

3 per cent. Consols for account .... 95⅛

5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 .... 105½

Bar Silver..... 54⅛

Arrivals—Bargany, Dumnotar Castle, Tythonus and Zerbino.

LONDON, SEPT. 3, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed unchanged.

Sunset unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dholleras ..... to ..... 6 1-16d.

In the Manchester Market there has been small sales only.

3 per cent. Consols for account..... 95⅛

5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 .....105½

Bar Silver..... 54⅛

About £650,000 have been paid into the Bank of England.

Arrivals—Staffordham, Andes, Castlemaine, Seringapatam, Newark, Centennial and Cathay.

## TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

Latest Messages received up to 8 p.m. yesterday:—

| | Greenwich Time. | Average Time in Transit. |
|---|---|---|
| | H. M. | H. M. |
| FROM UNITED KINGDOM— | | |
| Via Teheran (perfect).. 4th— | 1 30 p.m. | 2 21 |
| „ Suez ( do. ).. 4 h— | 2 0 p.m. | 1 13 |
| FROM CONTINENT OF EUROPE— | | |
| Via Teheran (perfect).. 3rd— | 1 40 p.m. | 10 26 |
| „ Turkey ( do. ).. 3rd— | 1 10 p.m. | 10 0 |
| „ Suez ( do. ).. 4th—12 15 p.m. | | 2 49 |
| FROM AMERICA— | | |
| Via Teheran (perfect).. 4th— | 1 25 a.m. | 0 0 |
| FROM CHINA— | | |
| Via Amoy (perfect). | | |
| Via Singapore (do.) .. 4th— | 5 0 p.m. | 4 0 |
| FROM AUSTRALIA— | | |
| Via Singapore (none.) | | |

| INDIAN BRANCH. | Max. Hrs. | Max. Mts. | Min. Hrs. | Min. Mts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| From Calcutta.... | 2 | 9 | 0 | 5 |
| „ Galle ..... | 2 | 4 | 1 | 37 |
| „ Kurrachee .. | 0 | 53 | 0 | 6 |
| „ Madras .... | 1 | 30 | 0 | 5 |

## WEATHER REPORTS.—SEPT. 4.

(Madras Time.)

CARNICOBAR, 5-8 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind S. W., ther. 79, bar. 29-85. Fell of rain 11 cents.

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather overcast, wind W. S. W. 4, ther. 78, bar. 30. Fell of rain 9 cents.

MANGALORE, 7-24 P.M.—Weather wet, wind N. E., N. W. Fell of rain 1 inch and 13 cents.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind W., ther. 97, bar. 29-75.

VISCOGNA, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind S. S. W. strong, ther. 84. Fell of rain 90 cents.

## RAIN AND CROP REPORTS.

SEPT. 1 and 2.—For Madras, rain has fallen in Kistna, Godaveri, Madura, Karnool, Bellary, Cuddapah, North Arcot, and Trichinopoly. For Bombay, heavy rain had fallen in Bombay, Colaba, Tanna, Kaira, Sholapore, and generally throughout Ahmednagar; there has been a good fall of rain in Ahmedabad, Poona, and parts of Satara; and showers in the Panch Mahals, Khandeish, Dharwar, Broach, Surat, and elsewhere. From the North-West there are reports of a good fall of rain throughout the Allahabad district on the 31st ult.; three inches of rain fell at Jhansi on the 1st inst., and the fall was believed to be general. Bajra is being sown generally. A slight fall is reported from Agra, and rather more heavy rain at Kumaon, Lucknow, Fyzabad, and Benares; none in Meerut, Bareilly, or Sitapoor. In the Central Provinces general monsoon weather prevails and prospects are favourable; more rain is wanted in Damoh, and Upper Godavery. In Mysore no rain has fallen and high winds prevail. In Central India the rainfall is general, although it comes too late in Gwalior for the *kharif* crop, but it will produce grass; the anxiety in Neemuch is greatly relieved. In Rajputana reports of a good fall of rain are received; in Jaipur, Ajmir, Mewar, and the Eastern States there is great hope of escaping dearth if the rainfall continues. At Hyderabad there has been a good shower, and rain still continues.

## FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

| | Colaba. In. cts. | Fort. In. cts. | Byculla. In. cts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tuesday, Sept. 4, up to 8 a.m. ..... | 0 14 | 0 40 | 0 45 |
| Previously registered..... | 57 96 | 57 60 | 55 67 |
| Total up to date..... | 58 10 | 58 0 | 56 12 |
| Fall up to 4th Sept. 1876 ..... | 45 66 | 46 38 | 53 0 |

## RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank Bills on demand ..... | ...ls. 8¼d. to ls. 8 15-16d. per Rs. |
| Do. at 3 months' sight. | ls. 9 1-16d. to ls. 9 1-16d. „ |
| Do. „ 6 „ | „ ...ls. 9 3-16d. to ls. 9¼d. „ |
| Credits „ 2 „ | „ ...ls. 9 3-16d. to ls. 9¼d. „ |
| Do. „ 4 „ | „ ...ls. 9¼d. to ls. 9 7-16d. „ |
| Documents „ 3 „ | „ ...ls. 9¼d. to ls. 9 5-16d. „ |

WE understand that the solicitors of Meer Goolam Baba Khan, against whom Sir Charles Sargent gave a decree for Rs. 52,150, with interest and costs, in favour of the London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank the other day, are about to file an appeal from his Lordship's decision.

WITH reference to the large quantity of country silver and silver ornaments offered for coinage at the Bombay Mint, it may be interesting to the public to know that at the Calcutta Mint the amount of country silver offered for coinage is quite insignificant—during the last year and a half, only two parcels, aggregating rather less than 3,000 tolas, were so offered. Even in ordinary times, the quantity received at the Bombay Mint is considerably in excess of that offered in Calcutta—probably owing to the proximity of many native States. No comparison with regard to silver ornaments is possible, because these are not taken at the Calcutta Mint, as it has been feared that otherwise the Mint might possibly be made use of to defeat the ends of justice.

THE *Indu Prakash* has put the question of the Ajmere extension of the Ahmedabad Railway concisely and forcibly:—It is really hard to explain the peculiar conduct throughout of the Government of India towards the question of the Ajmere extension of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. At first it would not grant permission to construct the line at all, though as a fact that extension was most required to open up the tract of country which had long felt the want of a railway to export its produce by the shortest route, though there was no tenable objection urged against it or reason shown for others being preferred to it, and though the Bombay Government was strongly in favour of it. Agitation was, however, set in motion, and at last the permission to construct it was granted. But now the Government of India would put in another obstacle, having ordered the line to be constructed on the narrow gauge. Now, if the line is really calculated to serve great commercial and political interests, we really do not see how the narrow gauge can serve the purpose very well. The very break of gauge at Ahmedabad would cause the greatest inconvenience and danger in the first place, and the small carrying capacity of the narrow gauge must render the line far less useful for all purposes. The public meeting held in the Bombay Town Hall on Wednesday last was, therefore, well planned, and the several speeches made on the occasion have placed the subject in a clear light. Everybody must wish success to the movement.

COLONEL SMITH, of the 43rd Regiment, who has just gone home, will not return to India to resume command of his corps. After the expiry of his three months' leave he will, it is stated, retire from the service. Until then Colonel Rowlands will remain in command of the 43rd, but on the expiry of the three months he will return to his own Regiment, the 34th British Infantry, stationed at Rawul Pindee. Major Crozier will then succeed to the command, Major Brett, his senior officer, having obtained a more lucrative appointment in the Judge Advocate General's Department in Ireland.

AT Ferozepore, on the 29th August, a young officer of the 34th Regiment gave his gun to his bearer to clean. Neither noticed that the gun was loaded. While the bearer was about to clean it, it exploded, and the charge lodged in the person of the bhistee, resulting in his immediate death. The affair was purely accidental.

LIEUTENANT E. L. DURAND is to act as Governor-General's Agent with the King of Oudh and Superintendent of Political Pensions, the services of Colonel Ridgerton now obtaining, being replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

THE Turkish Envoy, accompanied by Colonel Disbrowe, arrived at Peshawur on the morning of the 30th August. His Excellency set out on the 2nd to continue his journey to Cabul. His deputation to Swat has returned to Hoti Mardan, having met with a cold reception from the Akhoond, who is apparently averse to stirring up strife in his old days.

WHEN the telegram of a few days ago, announcing the death of General Drought, was read in a chummery, one of the men present said that it would be a good thing if "General Drought" was dead in this country also. Few, however, in this country at present can recollect, we dare say, that the late General Drought was a hero in Ceylon about thirty years ago, and commanded the troops in the suppression of the Kandian rebellion there in 1848. He afterwards held a high position in the Government of the island, and became so popular that, when he left, both Europeans and natives united to present him with a handsome testimonial. Another fact worthy of notice in the General's career is, that he served uninterruptedly in one regiment, the 15th, of which he died Colonel, for upwards of forty years.

As the staff of Medical Subordinates at the disposal of the Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department, Madras, is again quite insufficient to meet the numerous demands for medical aid, he has requested the Madras Government to submit an urgent request to the Supreme Government and the Government of Bombay for the services of such officers of the Warrant and Hospital Assistant grades as they can possibly spare. Mr. Smith suggests that an appeal be made to His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore, the Resident at Hyderabad, and the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, for the temporary loan of medical subordinates, as there are Medical Schools in each of those provinces which have been qualifying men for local service. Application has accordingly been made to the Government of India, the Bombay Government and the Resident of Travancore, but His Grace the Governor deems it inexpedient to apply to Hyderabad or the Central Provinces.

WE are glad, says the *Bellary Spectator*, that we are in a position to contradict a rumour which has during the week circulated here pretty widely, to the effect that one of the coolies, flogged last Sunday week by order of Mr. Sharpe, of the Bengal Service, one of the famine officers in Bellary, had since died from the effects of the whipping he had received. We have taken the trouble to enquire into the matter, and find that of the fourteen tried and flogged on the Sunday in question, one fainted immediately after being taken down from the triangle, and this circumstance has been exaggerated into the painful story which unfortunately too many people were prepared to believe without confirmation. The story is false; and what better proof can there be adduced in support of this statement, than the production of the fourteen wretches who were punished, and whom we saw alive and well. We wish that we could deny the story that cutchery was held on Sunday, and that poor starving wretches were on that day flogged—shall we say unmercifully—by an Englishman and, we presume, a Christian? Mr. Sharpe, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Bengal Government, will leave Bellary at once, and will on arrival in Bengal be posted to Patna. Mr. Sharpe, owing a good deal, perhaps, to his ignorance of the local vernaculars, did not pull along very well with the people with whom he came in daily contact in office and in his capacity as a magistrate, and he has been by no means popular here, but it is due to him to say, that he was energetic, hard-working, and humane to a point.

SIR LEWIS PELLY, says the *Indian Mirror*, "has been created a K. C. B., in recognition, it is said, of his important services at Baroda and of the recent negociations of which he had the conduct at Peshawur with the late Prime Minister of Cabul. Sir Lewis may have entitled himself to the gratitude of our Government by the part he played in the Baroda business; but what was the good he did at Peshawur? The debate on Afghanistan in the House of Lords showed clearly the mistaken policy of the Government of India in having sent Sir Lewis to Peshawur on his late mission. And yet Sir Lewis is honoured for what he did at Peshawur. Sir Lewis Pelly's K. C. B-ship is no more well-earned than Sir Richard Temple's Baronetcy. We are living in a low age altogether." It is scarcely fair to class Sir Lewis Pelly and Sir Richard Temple together. The latter has undoubtedly done some good service to his country, whatever his detractors may say.

FROM the last Oudh Administration Report, we notice that in respect of cases of infanticide, the census taken in 689 villages elicited the gratifying fact, that over 45 per cent. of the Rajpoot children were girls. The Lieut.-Governor considers that there is no reason to believe that this heinous crime is now systematically committed in any part of the province. Seven suspected villages in the Unao district were carefully watched, and during the fifteen months they were under surveillance the births of 41 boys and 44 girls were reported, but the district report is silent as to the mortality among these children.

THE *Statesman*—We notice the extraordinary disclosure that the cost of the goods traffic on the East India line of Railway is but one farthing per ton per mile. In the present depression of everything around us, it is with peculiar satisfaction that we notice a fact of this most reassuring order. It is full of promise for India, that we have the indubitable proof that the conditions of a vast and indefinite advance in wealth are in our hands. At this moment, there is no railway in the world that can compare with the East Indian either in its present working or its prospects. Herapath's journal has discovered this, we notice, and says:—

It may be roughly said that two-thirds of the traffic of the East Indian line are profit, and only one-third expense! American lines, even the best of them, appear to reverse these proportions, gaining a third of their traffic as profit, and expending two-thirds in working, a large part of which means squandering. The difference between two-thirds and one-third of traffic for profit is, we need scarcely say, immense as to the amount left for dividend; and its extreme economy in working is one of the principal causes of the prominent success of the East Indian Railway. We are not aware that there is any railway in the world that is worked at so low a percentage. The English rate of working expense generally exceeds 50, which is widely different from the 34 per cent. of the East Indian.

We are tired of pointing out that while we have been painfully making 7,000 miles of railway in India, America has constructed 70,000 miles, and yet Sir John Strachey can persuade himself that we ought to wait for the 25,000 miles that India absolutely requires for the well-being of her peasantry, until we can make them out of driblets of savings from the taxes!

A CASE which promises to be as interesting as that of Colonel Valentine Baker is occupying the attention of the Sealdah Court. The case was called on for the fourth time last Thursday, and, on the application of the pleader for the prosecution, adjourned for the last time to Thursday next. The facts, so far as has yet transpired, appear to be these. Some time about the middle of last month a lady passenger travelled from the Buggoolah station of the Eastern Bengal Railway to Sealdah, of which train one Mr. Boddy was the guard. The lady was travelling alone in a 2nd class carriage, her servant, a little boy, being in a 3rd class carriage. After the train left Buggoolah, it would appear that the guard at almost every station between Buggoolah and Sealdah travelled on the foot-boards of the carriage up to the one in which the lady was and made certain indecent overtures to her. This so intimidated the lady that on her arrival at Sealdah she was compelled to go into hospital from where she was eventually discharged, the medical certificate stating that she was suffering from nervous excitement. These circumstances being communicated to her husband, who is also an *employé* of the Eastern Bengal Railway, he reported the matter to his official superior, who in turn communicated with the head of the Traffic Department. The Traffic Superintendent caused a criminal action to be brought against the guard, which, however, broke through, in consequence of the lady, who was the principal witness, not appearing in court. The guard, however, who thinks himself an injured man, has brought an action against the husband of the lady for defamation. This case was twice called on, but postponed for the witnesses of either party.

THE *Englishman*:—"The sword of Damocles hangs over the vernacular Press, and, if the more loyal of the native journals really desire to avert its descent, they will set themselves to condemn, instead of palliating, the vagaries which have just drawn down the timely censure of our new Lieutenant-Governor. The *Hindoo Patriot* of the 20th, while endorsing the justice of Mr. Eden's remarks as regards a portion of the vernacular Press, denies that even its worst utterances amount to disloyalty or sedition. Now, if the following, from the *Bharat Mihir* of the 9th instant, is not seditious, we should like to know what is. Referring to the reception given to the ex-Civilian Surendra Nath Banerjea in the North-West, our contemporary says:—'The agitation which is now perceptible in native society, and the attention which the Turkish war is exciting' (*i.e.*, as a war for the freedom of Bulgaria) 'have their uses. They are calculated to *teach us some important lessons*. We have not forgotten the past history of India, nor do we believe that she will continue for ever in subjection. Even China and barbarous Japan are free, and hate subjection. The present war is due to nothing but this cause. Could we but interest that one nation should rule over another. This war of independence has led us to reflect on our own condition, and that, while many lives are being given up for this cause in Europe, the native of India shrinks from the idea. But *this lesson will not be lost on us.* * * * *If the English do not learn to be more liberal, it will be a wonder if the example of this war is not realized in this country also.*' The *Bishwa Dut* of the 8th instant, in language which, if not actually seditious, can hardly be considered loyal, with reference to the suggestion that Egypt might be governed like Oudh, denies that Oudh is well governed, and adds:—'English rule is like the famous sweetmeat of Delhi, which is cursed by the eater, and only desired by those who have never tasted it. The people of India have now had a taste of this British Government, and regret it.' The *Grambarta Prakashika* is reminded by the high-handed proceedings of many civil servants of 'the worst days of the rule of the Mahommedan Nawabs;' and the *Soma Prakash* declares that European commerce has destroyed the industries of the country, and that our Government is unfavourable to the progress of the people."—To these frank enough quotations from vernacular papers, it is scarcely, at the present moment, when there is no grave political question agitating the country, to do more than reprint Hamlet's opinion that "cats will mew, and every dog will have his day."

THERE has recently been a billiard handicap at the Mussoorie Club, the winner being Mr. Hobday, who gave Colonel Harris 85 points out of 200.

THE Bishop of Calcutta has lately been making a visitation in Eastern Bengal, and the chronicler of this tour in the *Indian Church Gazette* speaks as follows about the state of Anglican affairs in Dacca:—"The stay at Dacca was, however, rendered far less pleasant than would otherwise have been the case by the painful tokens displayed of that which seems to be the curse of Mofussil life wherever those who lead and give the tone to society have not the requisite strength of character and good personal influence to impose a high standard of forbearance and charity—a want of harmony among the members of the small community, nourished by gossip and tittle-tattle, with the usual accompaniment of anonymous letters in the local paper. The conspicuous absence of many residents from the Church Services, the want of any candidates for confirmation, and the fact that the choir who aided very creditably in the Sunday services were gathered for that occasion only, the service being in general performed absolutely without music—these were all signs that Dacca has not escaped a plague for which there is no nostrum but good sense and charity."

THE *Statesman*, and the organ of the Roman Catholics at Calcutta, have been carrying on a hot controversy on the never-ending question of the Pope's infallibility, the character of the late Cardinal Antonelli having complicated and become somehow entangled with it. The stage at which the two editors have reached in the debate is interesting in its way, as showing how brethren in the faith can occasionally manifest their love and charity towards all men. The *Statesman* we know can speak out when it likes, and this is how it has done it this time:

The *Indo-European Correspondence* is very much upset at our describing its conductors as in so unseemly a state of excitement, that "their sacred shirt tails were flattering in the breeze." Now, we will tell our correspondent why we wrote thus: for it was not a slip of the pen, but was intentional. We intended him to see by it then, how very easy it was for us to imitate his bad example of using unseemly language in controversy. In two successive issues of his journal *before* we wrote thus, the "impudence" of the *Statesman* had been harped upon. Our statements were not merely "gratuitously false," but we were all but openly told we were "liars," over and over again. We were "sad dogs" and "cynics," and at last were consigned to "the blackness of darkness for ever," with much other language of the same violent order. Now we determined to stop it, by showing how easy it was for us, without saying a single abusive word, to punish it in a way which we think every one will allow to have been fair, and by no means unduly severe. We held these gentlemen up therefore to ridicule, and said that "their sacred shirt tails" were becoming quite electrical. It has evidently cut deeply. Let them learn then to refrain from addressing their opponents in such language as they addressed to us. In particular, they will do well, we think, to be less ready to consign those who differ from them to hell-fire, as they did ourselves. If they persist in doing so, and find a bucket of cold water thrown over them to stop their hysterics, let them lay the blame upon their own forgetfulness of the ordinary amenities of controversy. That the *Statesman* frequently hits hard, we cheerfully admit and suspect, but we certainly are not chargeable with using such language towards those who differ from us, as our contemporary has used towards the *Statesman*. At all events, if he ever catches us doing so, we give him full leave to throw a bucket of cold water over our fluttering shirt tails. How blind we all are. This holy father thinks it quite permissible that he should consign us to the blackness of darkness for ever, but for us to suggest that his sacred shirt tails are becoming electric, is not to be endured. Why, Uncle Toby would not have cursed his dog as these gentlemen cursed us.

IN the last number of the *Nineteenth Century*, Bishop Ellicott writes of the Ritualistic party in the Church as follows:—"The time for attempting to reason with the unreasonable is over. Other and practical matters now especially claim our attention. Order must be maintained in the Church of England; and that can be the present and immediate care of all who are placed in positions of responsibility. The law is now made clear, and that law *must* be obeyed whenever it is formally invoked. For a short time there may be conflict and difficulty, but firmness tempered with consideration will ultimately prevail. Rome will perhaps be partially the gainer; but the fear of this must not lead us to adopt any weak or concessive course, which after all would only ultimately augment the numbers of the outgoing company. Rome will probably not be the haven of all; but it is plainly to Rome that all ritualism steadily points, and it is to Rome that individuals are now silently migrating. In spite of all reclamation and disavowals, the plainly counter-Reformation character of the ritualist movement is made year by year increasingly apparent, and its Romeward tendency is becoming more and more inevitably disclosed."

AN enormous congregation attended the parish church at Kensington on a recent Sunday morning, in consequence of an announcement that the vicar would preach a special sermon on the present position and the prospects of the Church of England. Not only was every seat filled before the commencement of the service, but scores of persons remained standing throughout the prayers and the sermon, which was considerably over an hour in length, while others sat in the porches, on hassocks in the aisles, on camp stools or even on the floor itself. Mr. Maclagan began by remarking, that the subject he had taken up had ceased to be a subject interesting to Churchmen merely, and had become a topic of universal discussion. He insisted that the Church must always contain two schools of thought, but, although this was so, there were limits which must not be passed. He spoke very strongly against the practice of habitual confession as detrimental to the spiritual life, while utterly without warrant in primitive teaching and practice, in the Scriptures or in the formularies of the Church, and said that he rejoiced in having been the means of bringing some out of the bondage, for bondage he considered it, involved in such a practice. He altogether repudiated the doctrine of priestly absolution as implying that the priest could forgive sins. What the minister could do in the exceptional cases in which alone his Church sanctioned confession was to give the penitent who could not otherwise quiet his conscience not the blessing of forgiveness, but the comfort of knowing that he was forgiven by God. The true formula for the penitent was to be found in the words of the prodigal son, not "I will arise and go to my priest," but "I will arise and go to my Father." These words were delivered with an emphasis which anywhere but in a church would have brought down the house. Mr. Maclagan was equally outspoken on the teaching of the Ritualists with regard to the Real Presence, observing that the local and material presence in the elements which they seemed to assume, instead of elevating the Eucharist as they imagined, tended to its degradation. On this account he censured the insistance upon fasting communion, which has become a strong point with the Romanising party. Glancing briefly at the prospects of the Church, Mr. Maclagan said he confidently believed that the Church would be effectually purged, though whether by the elimination of error only or by the removal of those who taught error he would not venture to predict.

THE *Globe*—A remarkable naval engagement took place in the Black Sea a few weeks ago, and which, although almost forgotten in England, is still the standing topic of conversation in Russia. To describe the encounter briefly, we may repeat that the Vesta was an ordinary grain vessel, armed with a few mortars and commanded by a naval enthusiast named Baranoff, whose great idea was to prove to the satisfaction of his professional brethren that, in cases of emergency, a merchant steamer might hold its own against an ironclad adversary. Her antagonist, the Assari Tefket, was a monitor of twice the size and speed, three times the gun power, three times stronger as regards the crew, and having eight inches of armour as compared with the boiler plates of the Vesta. Thus, then, every advantage being on the side of the Turk, he ought to have made short work of the Russian, whereas, after five hours' fighting, he had to withdraw disabled. The news of the victory of the Vesta made a great stir in Russia, where critics compared it to the famous encounter between the Chesapeake and Shannon. In their newspaper articles, in their conversations, and in the broadsheets which are now circulating among the peasants, the Russians positively declare that the captain, officers, and many of the crew of the Assari Tefket were Englishmen—in other words, that she was a quasi-English ironclad. Without stopping to question the truth of this statement, which rests upon the real or fabricated reports of eye-witnesses, we see that in Russia an impression prevails that a victory has been gained over Englishmen acting *a la* Servian volunteer, and that the prestige of our seamanship has been seriously impaired. At the same time, while Russia's estimate of our navy has sunk very low, that of our army has proportionately increased, the late disasters in Bulgaria being universally ascribed to the presence of eminent English officers in disguise, and the merit of re-conquering Armenia being accorded, even semi-officially, to the "strategical genius" of Sir Arnold Kemball.

*May Fair* says:—"When Canning was at the Foreign Office he was deluded into paying the sum of one thousand guineas of the public money for a manuscript which pretended to reveal 'the geographical and political condition of the countries intervening between Russia and India.' Even Lord Palmerston condescended to annotate the precious document, which Sir Henry Rawlinson lately proved to have been forged by Klaproth. The Russians, too, were similarly betrayed into the purchase of the MSS. and maps of a so-called German nobleman, who asserted that he had been sent by the Government of India in 1805 from Cashmere to Kashgar and Kokand to purchase horses for the cavalry, and had been robbed of them by the Mahrattas. To revenge himself on the British authorities, who would not believe him, he sold himself to St. Petersburg. Probably this was another imposture of Klaproth's. I recall these out of other warnings when I hear of the stories of Captain Butler, of H.M. 9th Regiment, at Rawul Pindee, which the Viceroy of India has been devouring at Simla for some time. Fired by the rides of Captain Burnaby, that officer declares that he penetrated all the way from the head-quarters of his regiment to Rawul Pindee to Merv, disguised as a Chinaman and accompanied by 'Tom,' from the Celestial land, but in profound ignorance of all Oriental tongues. The statements and the surveys which he has brought back I decline to detail until Sir Henry Rawlinson again applies to them the test of his unerring criticism. Lord Lytton must be far gone indeed when, to justify a mad anti-Russian policy north of Afghanistan and Persia, he pretends to believe the astounding and almost incredible assertions of Captain Butler. It is probably true that the Shahgehan Toorkomans have been fortifying Merv in expectation of a Russian attack; but it is a far cry from that to an alliance of the Viceroy of India with the pirates of the desert. Yet I am not surprised at Captain Butler's stories and Lord Lytton's simple faith. His Excellency's foreign policy, running in the teeth of that of all his predecessors and of his responsible advisers, has so isolated the once all-powerful Government of India from Central Asia, that his Foreign Office is without the means of learning the most ordinary events in Cabul. Without our usual agent, and distrusted by the outraged Ameer since Sir Lewis Pelly's blunders, Lord Lytton has to ally himself with native spies whose lives are imperilled and whose information is not worth the scrape on which it is written. Even the professional newswriters have ceased to tell lies, for they know the truth at least as much as their ears, so often cut off, and silence is the order of the day. This leaves fine scope for Captain Butler, and we may soon expect another Klaproth to try his arts on the successor of Auckland and Ellenborough. Fortunately, Sir Henry Rawlinson will keep Lord Salisbury right; but meanwhile, the damage may be done."

RUBINSTEIN, the great pianist and composer, has been raised to the ranks of the hereditary nobility of Russia by the Czar at the request, it is said, of the Grand Duchess Catharina Mikhailovna. How long, we may ask, will it be in England ere the greatest of English authors, or artists, or musicians, are made members of the House of Lords?

## ACCOUNTANTS ON STATE RAILWAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your paper of the 23th ult., and under the signature of "Observer," I read in connection with the Examiner's Office of the Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, "seeing that the accountants are beyond the requirements of the work, now that the divisions of the two railways have been mostly abolished." Now, Sir, let me state that the requirements of each Examiner's Office in India are fixed by the Accountant General himself, according to a certain scale. This is done at the commencement of each year. At the commencement of the current year, when the need to be done was well known, the number of accountants of various grades sanctioned by the A. G. for the Examiner's Office, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways was 16, the number actually employed 14. These figures include both the Construction and Traffic Accounts, and both branches have one man less than has been sanctioned. If "Observer" means to imply that the accountants in the Examiner's Office have little or no work to do, let him join the office, say for a period of six months, and he will soon find out that a holiday except a "last Saturday" is a very rare occurrence. The Examiner is a man who works, and likes and expects every man to do his duty. Perhaps, on the other hand, "Observer" wishes to go to the Famine distressed districts himself; let him enroll himself in the Account's Branch, if he is not a member of it already, and express his wishes, and he will be sent there mighty fast, with all kinds of good wishes from his dear friends.

No doubt in a few months there will be transfers made in the Account's Branch of the Railways. The last remaining division of the Holkar State Railway will soon be brought to an end, when the accountant there will be available for transfer. GIGLAMPS.

## BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

CHAMPION ATHLETIC MEETING.

Monday, Sept. 24th—Throwing the hammer; half mile flat race; wide jump; 100 yards flat race.

Tuesday, 25th—3 miles walking race; throwing the cricket ball; quarter mile flat race.

Wednesday, 26th—Hurdle race; putting the shot; high jump; 1 mile flat race.

All events are open to officers of the Army and Navy, members of the Civil Service, and of the Byculla, Bombay, Bengal, United Service, Madras, Western India, Sind, and Allahabad Clubs.

Entries Re. 6 for the jumps, cricket ball, hammer and shot. 1 G. M. for all other events. The closing date for entries on payment of the above named sums is extended to September 20th.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

N. R. CLIVERS, } Hon. Secs'
C. YOUNG, }

## THE FAMINE CRISIS IN MADRAS—THE CHANGE OF POLICY.

THE following important documents are published in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary*, which was issued from the Governor-General's Camp, Madras, on the 3rd instant. They describe the administrative arrangements adopted, after a conference between the Viceroy and the Governor of Madras, for meeting the increased pressure of famine in the Madras Presidency; and the views of the Government of India regarding the collection of public subscriptions, and their expenditure by means of private organizations on the relief of distress outside the compass of Government operations, together with a minute recorded by His Excellency the Viceroy on the 12th August:—

### ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS.

No. 2232, dated Fort St. George, 31st August 1877.

From the Honourable D. F. CARMICHAEL, Chief Secretary to Government of Madras, to C. BERNARD, Esq., C.S.I., Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

His Grace the Governor having had the advantage of a conference with His Excellency the Viceroy respecting the control of future famine operations in this Presidency, I am directed to report, for the information of the Government of India, the steps which the Madras Government has decided to take, and the respects in which His Grace the Governor in Council desires the assistance of His Excellency the Viceroy of India.

2. In the first place His Grace the Governor has resolved to frame a rule under Section 28 of the "Indian Councils' Act," providing that all famine questions coming before the Government of Madras shall be laid before His Grace the Governor, and disposed of by him. Orders issued under this rule will thus have the force of orders of the Governor in Council.

3. Next, it has been decided that to His Grace the Governor shall be attached a high officer, possessing the confidence of the Government of India, who shall be a Personal Assistant to the Governor in famine management.

4. The Chief Engineers in all Departments, the Collectors of Districts, and other controlling officers engaged in famine management will be instructed to address, for the future, all their references and reports to Government on famine matters (including relief works) to the Additional Secretary in the Revenue Department direct, and not through the Board of Revenue. Such reports, and the orders passed by Government thereon, will be communicated in the ordinary course to the Board, in order that the Board may be kept fully informed of all that passes, and that its Members may be competent to advise the Government whenever their advice may be asked. If the work thus thrown on the Secretariat should prove excessive, His Excellency the Viceroy will, the Governor understands, be willing to sanction an Additional Under Secretary or other requisite staff in the Government Famine Department.

5. His Grace the Governor proposes that Members of the Board should be deputed, as heretofore, to visit the distressed districts, inspect relief operations, and report to Government the manner in which orders are being carried out.

6. His Grace the Governor was glad to find that His Excellency the Viceroy is in accord with himself as to the main principles which ought to guide the famine policy of Government. But it seems advisable that these principles should be briefly recapitulated here. They are—

I. *Grain-supply.*—That, as was decided by the Government of India at Delhi in January last, this Government should abstain from importing grain on its own account and from any measure which might interfere with the activity of private trade. As the proposal to supply seed-grain to ryots might be held to transcend this principle, it was noted at the conference that the Government of Madras would be free to buy a supply of such seed-grain if His Grace found such an arrangement better than advancing to ryots money for the purchase of grain.

II. *Public Works.*—A large scheme of useful public works under departmental supervision should be the backbone of the relief system; all other forms of relief being subsidiary to the main scheme, and any relief-works of any magnitude being directed and controlled by agency belonging to the Public Works Department.

Large works under professional agency should not be limited (as has been the leading principle hitherto in this case) to works which are deemed directly remunerative, nor even to works which may probably be finished during the continuance of the famine. The Governments of India and Madras will be prepared to accept a proportion of unremunerative and unfinished public works at the end of the famine.

III. *Gratuitous Relief.*—All gratuitous relief should be, as far as possible, temporary, and subsidiary to the main scheme of affording employment on the works, or back to their homes and ordinary occupations. It will be necessary to maintain relief-camps in order to receive and support the starving, the helpless wanderers and infirm persons, with a view of getting them into the condition to labour. But the ultimate object of these camps should be receiving places only, for people hereafter to be drafted to works, or to their homes, should ever be kept in view.

*Secondly.*—Village relief, other than casual relief to famine-stricken travellers, should be confined to decrepit villagers who are house-ridden, or otherwise unfitted for, or incapable of, labour.

7. In order to give effect to these principles, His Grace the Governor desires a very considerable temporary addition,

(*a*) to the Engineering staff of the Presidency,

(*b*) to the European staff for the supervision of gratuitous relief.

His Grace the Governor would ask the Viceroy to lend him from other parts of India,

(*a*) ten 1st or 2nd Grade Executive Engineers, ten 3rd or 4th Grade Executive Engineers, twenty Assistant Engineers of not less than one year's standing, twenty Upper Subordinates of the higher class;

(*b*) one hundred active young European officers belonging to one or other of the following classes:—

Staff Corps, Artillery, or other Military Officers not more than thirty-five years of age,

Assistant, or Acting Assistant Superintendents of Police,

European Inspectors of Police of the better class,

Assistants in the Forest Department of not less than eighteen months' service,

Assistants from the Engineering Department of the Railways.

The Extra allowances to be granted to these officers will be governed by the rules already in force regarding officers deputed for famine duty from other Presidencies.

8. For the due control and direction of relief-works, it will be necessary that the two Chief Engineers now serving under this Government should from time to time be deputed into the interior. And His Grace learns that the Government of India is willing to sanction a third (temporary) Chief Engineer, in the event of such an additional officer being wanted. If His Grace finds it necessary to establish temporarily additional District Engineerships on the footing of Superintending Engineerships in Bengal, he understands that such temporary appointments will, within moderate limits, be sanctioned.

No. 775, Governor-General's Camp, Madras, the 31st August 1877.

From C. Bernard, Esq., C.S.I., Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce Department, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 2232 of to-day's date, describing the measures which the Government of Madras, in pursuance of the conclusions arrived at in the conference held yesterday between the Viceroy and the Governor, proposes

bringing the whole of that portion of the relieved population which is capable of work under a well organised engineering supervision, one of the great dangers with which the Madras Presidency is now threatened will have been successfully averted. But, even to carry out with complete efficiency the wise measures already announced by His Grace, the Local Public Works Department will, I should think, require some addition to the strength of its staff and some relaxation of departmental rules. The Governor of Madras has, no doubt rightly, preferred schemes for storing surplus water to projects for carrying it away; and the Madras Engineers are, perhaps, the best hydraulic Engineers in all India. It will be my earnest endeavour to afford the Government of Madras every encouragement and assistance in my power, for the prompt and bold development of large local public works of every useful kind. In the circumstances we have now to deal with, it is not absolutely necessary that such works should be remunerative in the ordinary sense. Since relief labour must now be employed, and employed on an enormous scale, it is, in my opinion, a matter of primary importance that it should be employed on works of the greatest possible permanent utility, even though such works be wanting in the remunerative conditions requisite to justify our sanction of them in ordinary times.

34. So long as we might reasonably hope that the worst difficulties and dangers of the Madras famine would by this time be passing over, I have purposely refrained from visiting that Presidency, lest my presence there should, however unintentionally, prove embarrassing, rather than helpful, to the efforts of the Local Government.

35. But, in face of the facts recorded and reviewed in the preceding paragraphs of this Minute, I can no longer question the urgency of my own duty, and that of all concerned, under the pressure of a natural calamity greater than any which, so far as I know, has in modern times afflicted India. It is now clear that the humane and unremitting efforts of the Madras Government have proved insufficient to diminish the intensity, or to reduce the area, of this calamity. The distress, which appears to be increasing with frightful rapidity, must, even under the most skilful, the most economical, and the most energetic management, strain to the utmost the administrative abilities of the Local Government, and the financial resources of the Empire. Therefore I cannot doubt that the Governor of Madras is entitled to receive from the Viceroy the unreserved assistance of all the technical skill and special experience which Empire can furnish, for the relief of the people and the revenue by a vigorous prosecution of the wisest measures that can be devised. In short, we are now fairly engaged in a terrible conflict with nature; our line of battle has been broken at Madras and Mysore; and it is, therefore, at these points we should now concentrate all our reserved force.

36. Nothing could be further from my intention than to interfere unduly with the local authorities and the devoted officers, who have so long and zealously been combating the growth of a gigantic catastrophe. Although, up to the present moment, the result has not equalled the assiduity of their untiring efforts, yet the energy and devotion of the district officers throughout Madras, during the protracted and increasing strain upon their physical and mental faculties, cannot, I think, be too highly or gratefully appreciated. It is not to inadequate energy or intelligence, but to inadequate numbers and inadequate executive powers, that I attribute the incompleteness of their success.

37. My journey, therefore, to the famine-stricken districts of southern India, and more especially my journey to Madras, is prompted by a desire that I may enable me to strengthen and augment the means on which His Grace the Governor of that Presidency is now dependent for the satisfactory resolution of a problem as serious as any which has ever occupied the mind, or taxed the abilities, of an Indian statesman.

38. I think that the highest expert talent procurable from any part of India should now, at once, be placed unreservedly at the disposal of the Madras Government. The Duke of Buckingham will be asked to place, and direct, the special knowledge of experts by the large generalisations of a varied experience. Such a combination can scarcely fail to ensure ultimately to the Government of Madras an administrative success commensurate with the magnitude of those difficulties which nothing short of the coolest judgment and most resolute firmness can now overcome.

Simla, 13th August 1877. LYTTON.

THE COLLECTION OF PRIVATE SUBSCRIPTIONS AND THEIR DUE EXPENDITURE ON OBJECTS OUTSIDE THE SCOPE OF GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS.

No. 773, Governor-General's Camp, Madras, the 31st August 1877.

From S. C. BAILEY, Esq., C.S.I., Additional Secretary to the Government of India, to the Secretary to the Government of Madras.

SIR,—I am directed to forward, for the information of the Governor of Madras in Council, the accompanying copy of a letter which, under the direction of His Excellency the Viceroy, I have this day addressed to the Government of Bengal, in regard to the question of applying to the public for subscriptions in aid of Famine Relief.

2. The immediate object of this letter was to explain to his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal somewhat more fully than had been done in the telegram of the 15th of August the views and wishes of the Government of India in regard to appeals by Government for public subscriptions, and it is desirable that His Grace should also be informed of the considerations which led His Excellency to adopt these views.

3. With reference to paragraph 7 of the enclosed letter, I am directed to note that His Excellency finds on the proceedings of the Committee* held on the 24th August, a resolution that the Fund should be devoted (1) to contributions in aid of local Committees for the relief of necessitous poor, not reached by the Government, (2) to contributions towards the cost of kitchens for famine-stricken people who cannot work, and they distribute relief in the shape of a money-dole to nearly half a million of people at their villages; but in order to do this the whole available organisation of the Country is strained to the very utmost, and it is impossible to place this organisation at the disposal of any irresponsible committee.

4. Before, therefore, the Government of India could properly ask for, or even accept, the charitable assistance of the public, it would be necessary to ascertain what measures of relief, other than those already adopted by Government, the Central Committee propose to adopt, and what organisation, other than the Government organisation, is at their disposal for carrying out those measures.

5. The Viceroy in his telegram of the 12th explained that he was unwilling "to appeal for public subscriptions in aid of the efforts which Government was making to keep people alive," that is to say, he was unwilling to ask for public subscriptions in order to supplement the Government expenditure on the same lines, for the same ends, and through the same channels of organisation as the Government had already occupied. To have done this would be merely asking for public subscriptions in aid of the Indian revenues, and it was unlikely on the one hand that the public would have cared to subscribe for this purpose, while on the other the assistance which such subscriptions could have given would have borne but an infinitesimal proportion to the expenditure of half a million sterling a month which the Government has already to defray on account of famine.

6. There was another consideration which, in His Excellency's opinion, rendered it especially inopportune to appeal to the Indian public for subscriptions in aid of Imperial expenditure on famine, so long especially as the objects and agency of such charity are not distinctly and definitely separated from the objects and agency of Government expenditure. It had become manifest that, in order to meet the heavy drain on the finances of India, which the Madras and Bombay famines were already causing, the Government would almost certainly be obliged to resort to increased taxation over the whole country, and it followed necessarily from the nature of the case that the very class from whom subscriptions might be expected would have to bear the burthen of taxation; the Viceroy was, therefore, unwilling to ask for public subscriptions from the same persons, who would hereafter have to bear a heavy burthen of taxation for precisely the same objects as those to which their subscriptions were to be devoted.

7. This last consideration of course applies only to subscriptions raised in India and in no way to appeals made in England; but its importance is increased by the fact that, in addition to the destitution in Madras, the Government have to face anticipated scarcity also over a great portion of Northern India.

8. His Excellency in his telegram of the 12th instant added that, "if any definite objects can be specified which are beyond the scope of the operations of Government, and to which the subscriptions of the public can be usefully applied, there can be no objection." At that time the Government of India had received no communication on the subject from the Government of Madras, and the newspaper reports of the public meetings left it quite uncertain whether the objects to which the Committee destined their funds were those already provided for by Government, or not; in fact, the telegram ultimately sent home by the Committee to the Lord Mayor leaves the question still open to the utmost doubt, and points rather to the assistance being devoted to relief works and relief camps than to any fresh field of action. His Excellency has now, however, had an opportunity of conferring with the Government of Madras, and learns from His Grace the Duke of Buckingham that the Committee propose to devote the funds received by them to special objects not coming within the scope of Government relief, two of which objects are understood to be the relief of those who are not yet so reduced as to leave their villages or to apply for Government assistance, and the support of orphans and destitute children not reached by Government agency. His Excellency is now in correspondence with the Government of Madras with a view to formulating somewhat more precisely the objects to which private charity will be devoted and the agency through which it will be applied.

9. While therefore it remains in the Viceroy's opinion undesirable for the Government itself to ask those, who will hereafter have to bear the burthen of taxation on account of famine expenditure, for gifts given their private subscriptions also towards the same object, His Excellency desires that every encouragement may be given to spontaneous efforts which may be made in this direction. Lord Lytton is very far from desiring to impede the flow of private charity, and is only anxious to secure that it should be devoted to useful purposes apart from those already taken up by the State, and that it should not be diverted into a simple contribution to the revenues of the State.

By order of the Viceroy and Governor-General of India,
C. BERNARD,
Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

* "Committee earnestly solicit your Lordship's powerful influence, support, appeal, assistance, for afflicted population Southern India. * * * Property sold for food; villages largely deserted; poor wandering search sustenance; resources lower middle class exhausted owing famine prices; prompt liberal assistance sympathy may mitigate suffering."

## A DARK PICTURE.

(*The Marylorough Advertiser.*)

THERE are few countries more religious than the United States. Nowhere perhaps are there more places of worship in proportion to the population, more preachers, more church-going, or more money spent upon professedly religious objects. And what is the result of it all? We need not go to the American newspapers for an answer, although these would present us with a tolerably faithful picture of contemporary society in the "great Republic;" we will consult a clerical expert, in preference. We take for that purpose, a sermon preached by the Rev. Professor Swing, in the Central Church, Chicago, on the 22nd of April last, and fully reported in the local *Tribune*. "Let us confess," said he, "that our public morality is shamefully low; and that, compared with what we should be, our condition is disgraceful." It appears, therefore, that Christianity has failed even to purify the morals of the people. And, that this is no exaggerated statement, will be seen by the following account of the condition of affairs in that country; which, he says,

is the more disgraceful because the intellectual light of the age having fully revealed a land of milk and honey, the public is morally too weak to pass over and take possession. Every child can preach integrity as the only law of life, and not one man in a thousand feels willing to make this virtue the sun of his system. We are in a nation of learned minds but weak consciences. The fact that a single Eastern city owes a debt of 120,000,000 dols., of which sum it were safe to say that one-half was stolen by its own municipal officers, is only a specimen fact taken from a large history. Over railways, and banks, and customs, and life insurance, and public contracts and descending over most private business interests, hangs a cloud of well founded suspicion. So low has public confidence become, that the individual man has been set aside of late, and his place is supplied by a first mortgage. Money is borrowed not by character, but by an examination of the books of the Recorder. What the capitalist demands is not an unclouded human being, but an unclouded title. The land is full of open frauds and of half-disguised frauds—full to the degree of a downright disgrace to the whole country. The same moral weakness that engenders such sin permits it to go unpunished. Where the people are the Government, where the prosecutor is a part of the criminal, there is danger that the public weakness that produces a vice will produce also a pardon for the offender. Upon the fact that our public morals are such that all kinds of crimes are committed, and are passed by without any adequate punishment, we need not dwell. No one will deny the allegation.

This is a startling picture of American morality; and any one who is accustomed to read the leading journals published in the United States, will be constrained to acknowledge its accuracy. It may be suggested, perhaps, that the crimes and vices which are thus exposed, are the acts of the ignorant and the socially obscure. But the contrary is the notorious fact. Men of ability, men of culture, and men of eminence are just as deeply implicated in them as a Fisk, a Tweed, or a Sweeny. To quote the words of Professor Swing, "Men who once would have been poets, are stealing money through a 'bank,' or a 'contract,' or an 'office,' and the Christians who once would have died for the Lord under Nero, or would have sailed as missionaries with Xavier, are closeted with Mammon (the devil-god of the country), to see how the most money can be taken in for the least paid out. The problem of Aristotle was the tides; of Galileo, the motion of the stars; of Calvin and Luther, the laws of God; of the patriots, liberty; but of a materialistic age the problem is how to secure a loan whose principal and interest shall never be paid." He himself was addressing a congregation composed of men who boast that Chicago is "the wickedest city in the world;" and who would go back to their offices and counting-houses next morning, refreshed by a day's rest, and more eager than ever to "make a corner," in wheat, or in iron, or in other produce, to the possible ruin of other men who were "operating" for a rise or a fall, as the case might be. For in America, as in England, and in most other highly religious countries, it is the pious church-goer who is usually the most rapacious rascal, and the most successful scoundrel. They repeat in Christendom the practices in which they indulged in Jewry. They pay tithe of mint and anise and cummin, and omit the weightier matters of the law—judgment, mercy, and faith. They make clean the outside of the cup and of the platter, but within they are full of extortion and excess. Like whited sepulchres, they appear outwardly beautiful; but are within full of dead bones, and of all uncleanness. Such is the spontaneous testimony of Professor Swing, who tells us that, "Many of the arch impostors of the land are Christians, because the Church sees only one or two shades of human nature, the one of which is an orthodox belief, the other of which is a sentimentality. Absolute honesty is little esteemed. Hence, *there are eminent Christians who will give a thousand dollars to the poor, but who will steal ten thousand from the Government or a corporation or in a business transaction.' The churches are all about alike in this matter.* They are moving along the mighty century without symmetry of doctrine, omitting the greatest idea of any religion, the purity of life of the worshipper. All the other questions of religion may be postponed to eternity, but the doctrine of righteousness cannot be neglected for a moment without making society an Eden ruined. It is also the true charity. Dishonesty and vice are causing more tears to flow than what is called philanthropy can ever assuage."

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Invaluable to all who suffer from Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Nervous Depression, Lassitude, Lowness of Spirits with sensation of fulness at the pit of the Stomach, Giddiness, Dizziness, sensation of the Eyes and many other symptoms. For habitual Costiveness, as a Family Aperient Medicine, and as a Purifier of the Blood they are unequalled; mild in operation, and greatful to the Stomach, create appetite, promote digestion, and strengthen the whole nervous system.
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IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. Scott's Bilious and Liver Pills." If you ask for "Scott's Pills," you will get quite a different medicine; if you ask for "Bilious and Liver Pills," you will get a spurious compound. The genuine are in a green Bottle, wrapped in green paper, and must have the name and address, "WILLIAM LAMBERT, 8, KING WILLIAM STREET, CHARING CROSS," engraved on the Government Stamp.
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